

THE

Hongkong Weekly Press

AND

China Overland Trade Report.

VOL. XLIV.

2nd JULY TO 31st DECEMBER,

1896.

HONGKONG:

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED AT THE "DAILY PRESS" OFFICE,
WYNDHAM AND D'AGUILAR STREETS.

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THE Hongkong Weekly Press

AND China Overland Trade Report.

VOL. XLIV.]

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, 2ND JULY, 1896.

No. 1.

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MARRIAGES.

At the Peak Church, on the 27th June, 1896, by the Rev. Alfred Hiff, BERNARD HOUGHTON, I.C.S., Deputy Commissioner, Burma, to ISABEL EDITH, second daughter of the late H. T. VICKERS, Barrister-at law, of Blackrock, Co. Dublin. [1502]

On the 20th June, 1896, at H.B.M.'s Consulate, Tokyo, and afterwards at Trinity Cathedral, Tokyo, by the Right Reverend John McKim, D.D., Bishop of Tokyo, Uncle of the bride, assisted by the Reverend J. M. Francis, B.D., CHARLES WYKEHAM MALE, youngest son of Colonel James Francis BIRCH, late S.O.P., Liverpool, to MARGARET KERFOOT, eldest daughter of the Reverend George WALLACE, M.A., of San Mateo, California.

DEATHS.

At Bombay, on the 10th June, H. R. DAUVER, of Dauver & Co., Amoy. [1503]

At Shanghai, on the 23rd June, FERDINAND HINCELOT, Manager of the Russo-Chinese Bank, aged 40 years.

At Royat, France, on the 25th June, WILLIAM BRAND, of Shanghai.

ARRIVALS OF MAILS.

The English mail of the 29th May arrived, per P. & O. steamer *Pekin*, on the 27th June (29 days); and the German mail of the 1st June arrived, per N. D. L. steamer *Preussen*, on the 30th June (29 days).

EPITOME OF THE WEEK.

The plague at Hongkong appears to have exhausted itself, very few cases now occurring.

The captured ironclad *Chen Yuen* has had her repairs and alterations completed at Yokosuka and was taken for a satisfactory trial trip on the 13th June.

Several important reductions in rates for telegrams from Hongkong to the Straits, Dutch Indies, Borneo, and Macao will come into force on the 1st July.

Colonel Sartorius, V.C., the new Military Attaché of the British Legation, arrived in Tokyo on the 17th June.

A cure for the plague is reported to have been discovered by Dr. Yersin, the cure consisting of the subcutaneous injection of a serum obtained from the cultivation of the plague bacillus.

Mr. Beaucherk, the Secretary of Legation at Peking, has, we learn from the Tientsin correspondent of the *Mercury*, been sent to Chefoo to investigate the land case there and ascertain to what extent British interests have suffered.

Fire broke out on the 29th June amongst the cargo of the British barque *Glen Caladh*, in Hongkong Harbour. The vessel was fully laden and was to have left for America on the 30th. The fire was not subdued until the holds had been filled with water and the loss will be considerable.

It is rumoured (although there may be nothing in it) that, with the appointment of Rear Admiral Oxley to be second in command under Vice Admiral Buller of the squadron in the Far East, Singapore will be made the headquarters of the Rear Admiral as Hongkong is the headquarters of the Vice-Admiral.—*Straits Times*.

A telegram to a native paper states that it is the intention of the Viceroy Liu Kung-yih not to proceed with the Nanking-Woosung railway, nor with the new roads at Nanking itself, as it is his intention to devote the money which those works would cost towards the purchase of an ironclad and the strengthening of the navy.—*China Gazette*.

The Provincial Treasurer of Kiangsi is in receipt of instructions from the Board of War, stating that steam-launches can now run in the inland waters in that province. Before the present Chinese month is up we shall see the launches of the Fu Kong Company in full swing plying for hire at Kiukiang and the neighbouring places.—*Mercury*.

A terrible catastrophe is reported from the north-east of Japan. On the 15th June the whole coast line of Iwate, Miyagi, and Aomori Prefectures, and of Rikuzen Province, a stretch of land measuring from 150 to 200 miles in length, from Sendai Bay on the south, to Hachinohei and the eastern head of Aomori Bay on the north, was inundated by a tidal wave, accompanied by great seismic disturbance. The loss of life is variously estimated, but is believed to be not far short of twenty thousand.

The adjourned annual meeting of the Raub Gold Mining Co., Limited, was held at Brisbane on the 22nd May, when the report and accounts were passed and the Mining Manager's recommendation that the crushing plant be increased to a hundred head of stampers and that electricity be adopted as a motive power was considered. It was decided for the present to add only another battery of twenty head, making the total number of stampers forty, and to hold another meeting in December next to consider the proposition with regard to electricity.

At the Hongkong Criminal Sessions on the 23rd June Fung Poong was sentenced to death for the murder of a district watchman named Lau Fai. The murder was committed in connection with an armed robbery.

A telegram received on the 21st June by the *N. C. Daily News* from private sources at Peking announces the completion, within three and a half miles of that city, of the bed of the new Tientsin-Lukow Railway, and that, in spite of rumours to the contrary, the rails will be laid and ready for traffic before the end of this year.

A new tariff having been notified by the Shanghai and Hongkew Wharves to come into force on the 1st July, a representation was addressed to the General Agents, Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., by Mr. E. A. Hewett, Acting Agent of the P. & O. Co. Mr. G. Sutherland, Agent of the Mutual Line, Mr. J. Chapsal, Agent of the M. M. Co., Messrs. Butterfield and Swire, Agents of the O. S. S. Co., and Messrs. Dodwell, Carhill & Co., Agents of the Shire Line, objecting to the increased charges, but the General Agents adhere to the new tariff as notified.

The Tientsin correspondent of the *Mercury*, writing under date of the 16th June, says:—Mr. Grille arrived here last week from Peking. He has signed the contract for the Tongkin-Kwangsi Railway. By this you will see that France and Russia have the best show and most influence both in China and Korea. Russia and France mean business, and, in spite of seven other tenders by seven different nationalities, they have received the contract and, mark my words, they will grab the Hankow-Liukohchow line. This little business has made Herr von Brandt, Krupp, Sheng Taotai, Chang Chih-tung, and several others rather sick, and before long you will find our Imperial directors Hu, Wu, and Sun the same way.

The eunuchs in Peking appear to be having a rather bad time of it at present. According to despatches received from the capital, out of six eunuchs who had been engaged in a brawl over seats in a Peking theatre lately, and who accidentally killed a gendarme who came to stop the row, three are to be summarily executed and the remaining three exiled to a distance of 4,000 li, or 1,200 miles. Another eunuch who had the temerity to present a memorial praying for internal reforms in the Central Government was also executed, because by doing so he had broken one of the Sacred Edicts of the late Emperor Kanghai (17th century) prohibiting eunuchs from interfering with state affairs. Another eunuch, the alleged sworn brother of the now cashiered Wen Ting-shih, one of the principal founders of the Reform Association and a devoted supporter of the Reverends Gilbert Reid and Timothy Richard, has also been summarily executed in Heilungchiang, to which city this eunuch had been exiled for the frivolous reason of being Wen Ting-shih's sworn brother. The cause of this eunuch's execution is stated to have been exciting the other convicts to mutiny, but his death was a foregone conclusion, and the same despatch to the Heilungchiang Tartar General consigning the eunuch to exile is said to have contained also the order for his execution "on any pretext."—*N. C. Daily News*.

A CURE FOR THE PLAGUE.

In another column we publish an interesting communication from the Right Rev. Bishop CHAUSSE, of Canton, narrating a cure of plague effected by Dr. YERSIN by means of a hypodermic injection of a liquid which we suppose to be a serum obtained by the cultivation of the plague bacillus. The discovery of a remedy for the scourge which visited Hongkong in 1894 and again this year and which threatens the whole of Asia is one of immense importance and if it be found to stand the test of scientific examination Dr. YERSIN, the discoverer, will take rank with the greatest benefactors of the race. Bishop CHAUSSE gives a plain and straightforward account of what came under his own observation, but his narrative, standing alone, will not be accepted by scientists as absolutely conclusive. A boy in a Roman Catholic school at Canton was attacked with what was supposed to be plague, one of the symptoms being a bubo. In the afternoon Dr. YERSIN happened to call upon the Bishop, the case was introduced to his notice, an injection of the curative serum was made, and next morning the patient was well. The question naturally suggests itself whether the case was one of plague at all or whether there might not have been a mistake in the diagnosis. More than one case will have to be successfully treated, and under independent medical observation, before the remedy can be regarded as satisfactorily established, and we trust that in Hongkong every opportunity will be afforded Dr. YERSIN to test the value of his discovery by practical experiment. The Canton case proves at least that the treatment is attended with no danger to the patient, so that there need be no hesitation on that score.

Since his visit to Hongkong in 1894 Dr. YERSIN has been busily engaged in investigation and experiment, and his discovery of what he believes to be a cure for the plague is the result. He had successfully tried it upon rats affected with the disease, but until the other day had had no opportunity of subjecting a human being to the treatment. According to Bishop CHAUSSE, the doctor came to Hongkong in search of such an opportunity, but did not find it until it accidentally came in his way on his visit to Canton. We do not know whether he had applied to the medical authorities in this colony and been refused, though the fact that he had been for some time in the colony and had not found the opportunity he was in search of would seem to point to that conclusion. It will readily be understood that there is a certain amount of responsibility incurred in subjecting a human being to the test of an experiment with an unproved cure, and the medical authorities of Hongkong might excusably shrink from allowing Dr. YERSIN to inject what he himself calls the venom of the plague bacillus into a patient under their care. The Canton case shows, however, that this may be done with safety, that whether it cures the patient or not it will at least do him no harm, and in the interests of science, of humanity, and of the material interests of this colony every opportunity ought to be afforded the discoverer of putting his discovery to the practical test of hospital practice.

The Nagasaki Shipping List of the 15th June says:—A sensational shooting affray is reported to have occurred on the steamer *Nijny Novgorod* upon her arrival on Friday. Details are as yet kept secret, but we understand that someone or other attempted to shoot the captain with a revolver.

THE OPENING OF THE WEST RIVER.

Appended to the minutes of the last monthly meeting of the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce will be found an instructive letter addressed by Mr. JOHN ANDREW to Consul BRENNAN on the West River trade. As an instance of the excessive taxation on this great trade route Mr. ANDREW mentions that between Wuchow and Posé the duties on cheap cloth amount to from forty to fifty per cent. To escape this heavy taxation goods are sent by roundabout routes, principally via Pakhoi and Tonkin, and Wuchow is robbed of much of the trade which by virtue of the favourable situation of the town ought to belong to it. Native opium to the value of over \$5,000,000 is said to be brought down to Wuchow, and the traders from Kwangsi, Kweichow, and Yunnan all want to invest the proceeds of their cargo in cotton yarn and piece goods and return home at once, but on account of the excessive lekin charged they cannot do so, having to remit the money to Hongkong in payment for goods to be sent via Pakhoi or Tonkin. If the West River were opened and taxation regulated a valuable direct trade between Hongkong and Wuchow would come into existence and the acre economical terms on which it could then be conducted would result in a large addition to the total volume of trade as at present conducted. In this connection there are some interesting remarks in Consul ALLEN's report on the trade of Foochow for last year, in which mention is incidentally made of Canton. Mr. ALLEN says the disadvantages under which trade labours at Foochow are want of communication with the interior and "a faulty, not to say utterly rotten and corrupt system of collecting revenue, wherein the vested interests involved are so enormous that nothing short of the reform of the whole fiscal arrangements of China can set it right. Although the evils of this system are patent everywhere in the Empire there are two places where they are seen in their most aggravated form. One is Canton, the other Foochow." When Mr. ALLEN speaks of Canton in this connection we take it he refers to the whole viceroyalty. "The system of farming the taxes," he goes on to say, "or at least of making the official in charge of them remit a certain sum every year, while he puts the balance of the amount into his own pocket, ensures the largest possible collection at the greatest possible cost and the least possible benefit to the Government. It is said that the cost of collecting lekin is seventy per cent. of the total amount realised. Though this is no doubt an exaggeration, yet the fact of its being made shows how disproportionate the cost of collection must be." These remarks show how important to foreign trade and how advantageous to China herself it would be to get rid of the squeeze stations everywhere and to substitute for them an honest collectorate. The opening of the West River would effect that object along that important route, and the more complete the opening is made the better. When the announcement was made some time ago that an agreement had been arrived at on this subject there was an impression that it referred only to the one port of Wuchow, but the fact that Mr. BRENNAN has recently asked Mr. ANDREW to mention the furthest station of navigation raises the presumption that the concession is not necessarily to be of such a limited nature. Mr. ANDREW is of opinion that the opening of

the river as far up as Posé would be an immense advantage to British trade, and that it should include the cities of Shuihing, Wuchow, Nanning, and Posé, the latter being practically the head of the navigation.

LI HUNG-CHANG AND THE RELATIONS BETWEEN RUSSIA AND CHINA.

The interviewers would appear to have been trying their hand with LI HUNG-CHANG while in Germany, and the wily veteran has evidently been fencing their questions, judging from the messages recently received through Reuter. If it be correct, however, that LI "denies the existence of a secret treaty between China and Russia," but admits that a Russian railway will be "built through Manchuria," the ex-Viceroy of Chihli has not been altogether so successful in his evasions as usual. If it be true that the Trans-Siberian railway is to be extended through Manchuria to a port on the Yellow Sea, it is very clear that this arrangement can only have been arrived at as the fruit of something more than a mere tacit understanding. To ask anyone to believe that the Chinese Government would voluntarily, or even as a token of gratitude for services rendered, authorise the construction of a foreign railway through Manchuria—the special heritage of the reigning dynasty—is to tax ordinary credence to the breaking point. It is true the service rendered by Russia (backed up by France and Germany) to China in compelling Japan to relinquish the spoils of war in the Liaotung peninsula was a signal one, and saved the vanquished not only a great loss of face but also removed the fear of having established at no great distance from the capital a great naval and military Japanese stronghold which would have always been a menace to the Manchu power at Peking. But the Tsung-li Yamen could not have been blind to the fact that in admitting a Russian railway through Manchurian territory they were practically only making a choice of evils, the relative magnitude of which was hard to gauge at the time. It would have been more galling to the Chinese Government, perhaps, had the Japanese retained the Regent's Sword so-called, but it may be doubted whether the conquerors would have been so formidable as the silent acquisition of another slice of Manchuria—for that is what it will come to—by the CZAR. The real truth is, perhaps, that China had no option in the matter. China's necessity has always been Russia's opportunity. In 1860, after the victories of the Allied Forces and occupation of Peking, the astute diplomatists of Russia saw their chance and negotiated a new treaty by which their Siberian frontier was so favourably rectified that a whole province was gained. The same tactics were apparently adopted in 1895, but on this occasion the operation was more skilfully masked, and with the aid of her two confederates Russia was able to pose for a time as the disinterested champion of the defeated party. That position of course will be no longer tenable when it is made known, as LI HUNG-CHANG intimates is the fact, that a big price was exacted in payment of Muscovite assistance in making Japan withdraw. But the purpose is served, and our friends the Russians are not, like the French, hypersensitive to criticism so long as they get what they want. Nor can we blame them much. They most ardently desire a port on an unfrozen sea for the Pacific terminus of their great railway, and they were

determined to secure it one way or another. They prefer to get these concessions peaceably if possible; they object to the cost and trouble of war if the object can be attained without appeal to arms. And Russian statesmen are too well acquainted with the disposition of the mandarins not to be thoroughly well aware that it is hopeless to expect to get anything for nothing from China. But for the war with Japan and its disastrous consequences, the Tsung-li Yamen would not have ceded an inch of Manchuria or allowed a foreign railway to pass through a yard of Chinese territory without an obstinate resistance. Russia saw that the moment had come, and struck. Had she delayed but for a few months she would have encountered a tough resistance; but she timed her proposals so well that they were conceded without apparent hesitation. How the Chinese may now feel in the matter, and whether the mandarins are quite as satisfied with their bargain as they were are moot points; the chances are that repentance has already followed on acquiescence, and that the Peking Authorities see the irremediable mistake they have been dragged into. For some years to come Russia will rest content, but sooner or later, as the corollary to this concession, we shall see her master of the Liaotung Peninsula and possibly of Peking. The thin end of the wedge has been inserted, and it will surely be driven home. There may, as LI HUNG-CHANG is alleged to have stated, be no secret treaty between Russia and China, but there is doubtless a memorandum of agreement in existence ceding certain territory in Manchuria to Russia, to be more clearly defined by treaty later on.

THE "MUCK AND TRUCK" TRADE.

Mr. M. R. CARLES, the Consul at Hankow, draws attention in his annual report to the large profits derived from the so-called "muck and truck" trade, which is almost entirely in the hands of German merchants. Exception is rightly taken by the Consul to the contemptuous designation conferred on this trade, in which, as he points out, large profits can be made by persons with experience in it. A similar theme is dwelt upon in a recent report from Egypt, by Mr. RENNELL RODD, who urges that, in view of keen competition and other circumstances, it would be well for British traders to look sharply after their interests if they wish to maintain the name and prestige of British manufactures, inasmuch as trade with England is carried on more and more year by year through Egyptian and Continental houses in Egypt. "If the volume of British trade has not diminished," Mr. RODD writes, "and has rather increased, the British middleman tends to play an even less important part and is cut out by the Egyptian, or by the agents of other European nationalities who are content with smaller profits, and also perhaps are more active in creating business." Commenting upon this an Indian contemporary, the *Madras Times*, says:—"Here is where the difficulty exists; not only in Egypt but all over the world, foreigners are ruining British merchants because they are willing to work for much lower salaries and be content with much lower profits. But this is not their only plan, nor are their tricks of the trade confined to Egypt, as we in India are being made painfully conscious. It may not be in India as in Egypt, where at present, owing to the absence of adequate legislation for the protection of industrial property, counterfeit goods are largely im-

ported. 'Sheffield cutlery,' from Austria; 'English pale ale,' from Germany and Belgium; hosiery with English trade marks is offered by German travellers; English whisky labels of known brands are made in the country by enterprising Levantines and affixed to the worst class of spirits; while 'English' patent medicines, closed with forged British Government labels, are imported from Italy; but it is nearly as bad; and, although we have legislation and consider ourselves protected by trade marks, yet these are, in some cases, such close copies of the trade marks on really good English articles that we are apt to be deceived. The only cure, it is said, would be for merchants and dealers alike to put equally cheap English articles on the market. The English name shall sell them even if they were of equally inferior quality with the foreign articles, while if they were slightly better and yet as cheap they would be sure to have the preference given them. English excellence, however, has so long been proverbial that it would seem like the beginning of the end if England were to take to competing with foreigners in "trash."

In China, where there is no protection for trade marks, the conditions resemble those in Egypt rather than those in India, and the counterfeiting of trade marks is common; though it must be admitted, as regards goods "made in Germany," that they make their way in foreign markets for the most part on their own merits, especially their cheapness. In course of time we may perhaps arrive at some sort of protection for trade marks in China, but in the meanwhile British manufacturers and merchants, while not underrating the value of the protection of trade marks, would do well, instead of crying out so much about tricks of trade, to address themselves more seriously to the all important question of cost. It is no use relying on the proverbial excellence of British goods if that excellence happens to be of a higher standard than the markets call for. No permanent prosperity can be built up by representing goods to be what they are not and habitually deceiving the purchasers, but, on the other hand, if the purchasers demand second class goods it is idle to offer them only first class goods. A short time ago a paragraph went the rounds of the papers which was supposed to represent the superior excellence of British iron. A fire occurred in a building in the construction of which iron girders had been used, some of them being of British and some of Belgian manufacture, the latter being the cheaper. After the fire the Belgian girders were found to be all bent and twisted, while the British ones had hardly been damaged at all. The test was decisive in so far as the ability of the girders to stand fire was concerned, but as under ordinary circumstances such articles are not required to stand fire to endow them with the quality of doing so seems simply so much waste, and the additional expense involved must tell against the superior goods in competition with the cheaper ones, which, though not so good in some respects, answer equally well the purpose for which they are required. We may sneer at the cheap goods of our foreign rivals as "trash," but if the markets want the so-called trash we fail to see why Great Britain should not supply it as well as other countries, selling it always for what it really is and not as something different. Nor, in fact, is there any superlative goodness in the Briton that prevents his dealing in "trash" when he thinks it to his interest, as witness over-sized

cotton goods. That he does not supply "trash" in other lines seems to be due principally to the fact that he does not study the requirements of the markets so closely as his German rivals, who, by superior diligence and application, have practically monopolised the profitable "muck and truck" trade, a trade which in China is growing more rapidly than any other, both in its export and import branches. As the Consul at Hankow says, the interests of manufacturers at home seem annually to be less represented on the spot and they "certainly require a greater conversancy with the requirements of remote markets than can be obtained through compradores in Shanghai."

THE NAVY AND THE DEFENCE OF HONGKONG.

It is generally understood that in the event of England's becoming involved in war the defence of Hongkong would receive little assistance from the Navy. It is also recognised that the garrison is inadequate to withstand an attack in force. That is not exactly to say that the enemy could walk in at his pleasure. Perhaps he might be blockaded in his own ports by our Navy or might be so harassed at sea as to be unable to organise an attack in force on this island; and if an attack were made it would of course be opposed to the utmost and by some lucky accident of war or brilliant stroke of genius the invasion might be repelled. But lucky accidents and strokes of genius are not to be depended upon. Judging the matter by ordinary scientific principles the garrison is inadequate for the defence of the colony and ought to be very largely augmented. The conditions have greatly changed during the last few years and will be changed still more when the Siberian Railway is completed. Formerly there was no European power that maintained a large military force within striking distance of Hongkong and in those days the local requirements of the colony were sufficiently met by a very small garrison; but now Russia is reported to have between eighty and a hundred thousand men in Siberia and if she had a clear way at sea she could send down a very formidable army for an attack on Hongkong. The position Japan has attained as a military power must also not be overlooked. There is no present reason to apprehend any rupture of the friendly relations existing between Japan and Great Britain, nor, according to our view, is there any cause for quarrel between ourselves and Russia; but the only safe principle to proceed upon is to be prepared for all eventualities and ready to hold our own against all comers.

The question of the defence of the coaling stations was touched upon in the debate in the House of Commons upon the Navy Estimates. The *Times*, in its article on the debate, puts the case very clearly, as follows:—"The Navy has always persistently opposed the policy of making it responsible for the military defence even of those foreign stations on which in time of war its efficiency and mobility must largely depend. This attitude was supported on Friday alike by the present representatives of the Admiralty and by their predecessors; and though there is not a little to be said on both sides, we are inclined to think that the instinct of the Navy which leads it to regard the sea as its exclusive element is, on the whole, a sound and salutary one. But this conclusion is de-

"pendent on the indefeasible condition that what the Navy cannot do the Army must do." That is precisely the point we wish to urge with regard to Hongkong: If the Navy cannot undertake our defence then the Army must do so. But, according to the judgment of experts, the military forces at present maintained in the colony are insufficient to prevent an enemy landing on the south side of the island; and if once the enemy got a footing there our position in the town and harbour would be far from pleasant.

THE GOVERNOR OF THE STRAITS AND THE MUNICIPALITIES.

At a recent meeting of the Legislative Council of the Straits Settlements there was some discussion upon a new Municipal Bill, and the opportunity was taken by H. E. Sir CHARLES MITCHELL to make something in the nature of a personal explanation. "The community had," His Excellency said, "owing to certain circumstances that had occurred, thought that it was his desire to interfere with the Municipalities. Ever since he had served in the Colonial Service he had had to do with Municipalities, many of them of a much freer type than those now concerned, and he had never yet heard one sign of the feeling that appeared to prevail in the Straits that he desired to restrict the Municipalities. His desire was to keep the Municipalities as free as it was possible for them to be. It had been settled that the Municipalities in the Straits could not be fully Town Councils electing their own Presidents and acting as other Councils did in differently ordered communities. It had also been laid down that on the Governor should rest the responsibility of appointing the Presidents of the Municipal Commissions, and it should not be left to the controllers of Municipal politics to have any say on the matter." The point in dispute at the time was as to whether the Municipal Councils should have a voice in the appointment of their own Presidents. The *Straits Times* supports the Governor on that point, holding that His Excellency should not, for reasons duly set out and to which we will refer later, be called upon to consult the Councils on the appointment of a President. As to the Governor's repudiation of any desire to interfere unduly with or to restrict the freedom of Municipalities, however, our contemporary says His Excellency's "sentiments are admirable, but his practice has been quite opposite to those sentiments. He says that in all his previous experience he never had any trouble with Municipalities, many of which were much freer than those of the Straits Settlements. But when His Excellency tells us that the Municipalities with which he has previously dealt were much freer than ours, that is as good as telling us that His Excellency has never before had the opportunities, which he now possesses, of interfering with Municipal affairs. He has, we think, taken full, and often undue, advantage of those opportunities." Our contemporary goes on to give instances of petty and needlessly irritating interferences, both in Singapore and in other portions of the Settlements, that have incensed the public against the present Governor. But we are wholly at a loss to understand the position taken up by the *Straits Times*. Surely if the Governor is given to petty and irritating interferences with the Municipalities the best course would be to relieve him entirely of all obligations with regard to the executive details of the bodies

and also of the duty of appointing the President, for when the office falls vacant a Governor opposed to Municipal institutions would naturally be inclined to appoint a President whose views were similar to his own. In India, we believe, the Presidents of the various Municipalities are appointed by the Government, and the system works well, but in that country the Government is favourably disposed towards Municipal institutions and there is none of that hostility to the public that is characteristic of the Governments of the Straits and Hongkong.

It is singular to note the grounds on which the suggestion that the Municipal Council should be allowed a voice in the selection of its President is opposed. The Governor thought the appointment might "become a bone of contention amongst those who wished to gain a living by regulating Municipal affairs," the office being a well paid one, and that is the ground on which the *Straits Times* supports him. We can well understand, such an appointment becoming a bone of contention amongst officials who might consider themselves eligible for it, but we are inclined to think that there would be less chance of jobbery and favouritism if the appointment were subject to the approval of the Municipal Council concerned than if it were left solely in the hands of the Government, which is notoriously given to putting round pegs in square holes. The Bill as drawn provides that "the Governor shall from time to time appoint a Commissioner to be the President of the Commission, and may from time to time remove such person from office and appoint another in his stead." The unofficial Members of Council wanted to have inserted the words "after consultation with the Commissioners." The Governor seems to have been to some extent convinced by the arguments brought to bear upon the question and he expressed his willingness to add the words "Provided always that before appointing any Government servant to that office, the Governor shall consult the Commissioners." But here the cloven hoof promptly obtruded itself. The Colonial Secretary spoke to His Excellency, who, after some conversation with that officer, said "he thought they ought to take time to consider the words he had suggested. It had been pointed out to him that such an amendment might work injustice to a thoroughly good Government servant who might, under the circumstances, object to being put in nomination." The clause accordingly stood over. The idea of "a thoroughly good Government servant" being too dignified to allow his name to be submitted for the consideration of a body of unofficials, just as if he were no better than the Lord Mayor of London or any common being of that kind, is really too ridiculous. If the appointment is worth having there will be no lack of applicants for it, and it will be most satisfactorily filled by allowing the Commissioners a voice in the selection. The Colonial Secretary, speaking of the possibility of officers being deterred from allowing their names to be put in nomination by the fear that they might be made the subjects of groundless objections, referred to what he termed the analogous case of the Governors of Colonies. "It would," he said, "be within the remembrance of most members of the Council that, in some of the self-governing colonies some years ago, pressure was brought to bear upon the Secretary of State for the colonies in the matter, and, in a few cases, the

Secretary of State was asked to mention to the Colonial Ministry the name of the officer proposed to be appointed Governor. In fact, it was asked that the Governor should not be appointed except with the consent of a self-governing colony. In one case, an officer appointed as Governor, who was perfectly unexceptionable, was opposed by a particular colony simply on the ground that they knew nothing at all about him." In that matter, while not wishing to call in question to the slightest extent the theoretical right of Her Majesty to appoint whom She will as Her representative, we think the self-governing colonies were quite right in asking that they should not have unknown men placed over them in the position of Governor, but should have men of distinction and reputation. If was not desirable that the governorships of the great self-governing colonies should be reserved merely as official plums for the benefit of the service. We can quite understand the feelings of the officials on the matter, as represented by the Colonial Secretary of the Straits Settlements. Even amongst unofficials we have no doubt there are many men who consider themselves quite qualified for Governors, Cabinet Ministers, and other high appointments and who are firmly convinced the only reason they are not called to preferment is, in the words of the Colonial Secretary of the Straits, that nobody knows anything at all about them. It may be very hard on the individual, but from a public point of view it seems desirable that persons appointed to public office should be persons about whom something is known.

NEW REGULATIONS FOR THE WONGNEICHONG RECREATION GROUND.

The last number of the *Government Gazette* contains a revised set of Regulations for the Wongneichong Recreation Ground, which differ in some important respects from those previously existing. In the first place, welcome enlargement of the ground is indicated. The old Regulations referred to the ground within the inner rails of the Racecourse and to the piece of ground opposite the Roman Catholic cemetery at the north-west of the Racecourse. The new Regulations apply not only to the ground covered by the old ones, but also to the piece of ground at the north-east corner. The Recreation Ground can be extended very considerably in that direction, and we hope that the land which has so long been lying idle will now be put to good use. Article 2 is the same as in the old Regulations and places the maintenance and preservation of the said grounds under the care and direction of the Director of Public Works; while article 3 prohibits any person altering or interfering with the grounds without the written permission of that officer. Article 4 provides for the apportionment of the ground for the use of different Clubs, etc., in accordance with a schedule attached to the Regulations and a plan deposited with the custodian. A proviso is here introduced which we think might well have been dispensed with. It reads as follows:—"And subject as aforesaid the unappropriated area of the said portions of the Recreation Ground shall be for the general use of the public." The whole of the ground within the Racecourse having been solemnly dedicated to the use of the public for ever this limitation of the public to certain "unappropriated areas" does not appear to be equitable or legal. The matter is perhaps

not of much practical consequence, for the time being at all events, but it is conceivable that disputes might arise from the phraseology used, and as a matter of principle it is at all times desirable that public rights should be protected in the fullest manner possible. It is true the ground can best be utilised for the general benefit by apportioning it out between the different Clubs, and while the respective areas are in actual use by the Clubs the rights of the general public may be regarded as in suspense, but the exclusion of the public from the said areas when not in actual use is unwarrantable and, we think, cannot have been intended. Article 6 declares, as in the previous Regulations, that "the permission to use any portion of the said Recreation Ground, or the expenditure of any money thereon, shall not confer upon any Club or other body the exclusive right to the use of the ground allotted to it," but in view of the proviso in article 4 that does not amount to a saving of the public rights, but means only that any particular area may be taken from the Club in possession and be otherwise apportioned. In practice there is no fear of the public ever interfering with any game in progress, nor, on the other hand, would the Clubs desire to place any limitations on the rights of pedestrians over ground not in actual use, but nevertheless we think it is to be regretted that a formal limitation of the rights of the public should have been introduced into the Regulations. Passing on to the remaining articles we find that article 7 provides that on application to the Governor through the Colonial Secretary, "notwithstanding the apportionment aforesaid the whole of the said portions of the Recreation Ground or any part thereof may be used for any purpose other than as provided by these Regulations." Articles 8 and 9 refer to matters of detail and their provisions are substantially the same as were embodied in the old Regulations. Article 10 prohibits riding on the Recreation Ground except for polo and in military exercises, and so removes a doubt that previously existed and which on two occasions led to Police Court proceedings. Another important alteration is effected by an omission. The old Regulations provided that "No portion of the said grounds shall be allotted to any Club or other body for use on Sundays." In the present Regulations that article is not included. In the attached schedule we do not find that any areas have actually been allotted for Sundays, but there is now no legal obstacle to any Club that desires to play on that day obtaining the necessary facilities.

SHIP THIEVES ON THE CHINA COAST.

The Cantonese are generally credited with being among the most rowdy and turbulent of the peoples inhabiting the Eighteen Provinces of the Chinese Empire; and there is no doubt that they are as restless and as impatient of control as any of the Chinese races, not even excepting the fiery Hunanese. They will, as a rule, stand less from the mandarins than the natives of other provinces, and when the squeezes are made too burdensome they are quick to revolt. This is well known, and care has to be exercised by the Viceroy and his satellites not to add the lost straw that will suffice to break down their endurance. Time was, too, when the Two Kwang were the chosen haunts of pirates, who were a terror in all the southern seas from Amoy to Java, including the Philippines, Borneo, Malay

Peninsula, &c. The establishment of the British sea power in these waters, however, soon proved the destruction of piracy, British gunboats making it so warm for these freebooters that in the end they practically disappeared, or became merged in the population pursuing lawful avocations afloat. That the old freebooting spirit still survives among many who are now apparently peaceful traders and fishermen we occasionally get startling proofs in some unexpected and daring act of piracy on the high seas or along the coast. But the Cantonese have to a large extent redeemed their character from the charge of lawlessness during the past twenty years and they certainly will not compare in this respect with the account recently given of the natives of Chihli. Since the vigorous hands of LI HUNG-CHANG dropped the reins of power as Viceroy, things have gone to leeward in some respects at Tientsin. Notably is this the case in the control of rowdies. The local paper, alluding to this circumstance, says that under the present régime "organised bands of thieves are rampant everywhere, and those who are aware of the difficulties that the trade of the port is encountering through the depredations of thieves almost despair of carrying on business at all. At the Bar the Customs are unable to keep a staff at present; and the consequence is that each steamer is surrounded by fishing boats, packed with thieves; under the pretence of taking passengers, the robbing of cargo begins. At Tong-ku the thieves are still bolder, and terrorize coolies, crews of steamers and lighters. At Pai-tang-kao the wholesale robbery baffles description. One steamer the other day had her saloon furniture marched off, including a good clock ruthlessly torn from its fixings; another vessel lost the Chinese saloon dining table; while ropes, brass, and bags of cargo walk off hourly." This is a condition of affairs which at no time prevailed at Canton, and it is most disgraceful that it should be permitted at Tientsin for a single day. If the provincial authorities cannot preserve order at Tientsin and along the Peiho, the Treaty Powers should police both river and ports by their gunboats and give short shrift to these marauders. A very few examples of the robbers being hoisted to the yard arm would suffice to read a wholesome lesson to the population.

A NEW POST OFFICE REQUIRED.

The Chamber of Commerce has called the attention of the Government to the necessity which exists for a new and larger Post Office, the present building being very inadequate to the requirements and leading to loss of time in the handling of the mails. It is to be hoped the Chamber's representation may have some effect in accelerating the provision of improved accommodation. The Government has formally recognised the inadequacy of the present building and a new Post Office is, as we understand, included in the general scheme of the new Public Offices to be erected on the Reclamation near the Queen's Statue. The only question remaining, therefore, is as to how and when effect is to be given to the intentions already arrived at. We believe it has been decided, subject to the approval of the Secretary of State, that competitive designs for the new buildings shall be invited, and when Mr. CHAMBERLAIN'S answer is received it is to be hoped there will be no further loss of time. Everyone must admit that the present Post Office is, as regards accommodation and appearance, a discredit to the colony.

SUPREME COURT.

23rd June.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

BEFORE HIS HONOUR DR. CARRINGTON (CHIEF JUSTICE.)

THE CHARGE OF MURDER: SENTENCE OF DEATH.

The hearing was resumed of the charge of murder against Tung Foong.

Hon. H. E. Pollock (Acting Attorney-General), instructed by Mr. A. B. Johnson (Crown Solicitor), prosecuted, and Mr. E. Robinson (instructed by Mr. H. Holmes) defended the prisoner.

The gentlemen composing the special jury were—Messrs. R. M. Moses, E. H. Melbye, W. Poate, W. Danby, F. G. Collins, A. J. David, and R. G. Shewan.

Further witnesses were called for the prosecution and when the case for the Crown was closed the prisoner was asked if he wished to make a statement.

Prisoner said—I was on my way back from Chak Yu Chung and when I was near No. 3 Police Station I heard the report of a firearm and I saw some men running. I do not know how many there were. I ran back and went into a lane where the new houses are. There were two other men running in the same lane, but they were ahead of me. Then I heard the report of a firearm and a bullet hit me. I continued to run a few more paces, then I ran into a new house in which I found a few bricklayers were living; I do not know how many of them. When I ran into this house I called out "Save life." Ten minutes after I saw an English police constable. I continued to call out "Save life" and the police constable fired at me and the bullet hit me. The policeman searched me and found nothing on me. I felt pain and do not know what took place afterwards. I have nothing further to say.

After the adjournment Mr. Robinson addressed the jury for the defence. He said he could not better begin the task which had been given him by the Court than by asking the jury to dismiss from their minds any preconceived ideas which they might have formed and to remember that the prisoner at the bar was a poor, ignorant coolie who had pleaded not guilty and who therefore had the right of the jury's most diligent attention to the details of this difficult case. Counsel wished to point out the weakness, the liabilities to error, which were more or less hidden in the case for the prosecution. The prisoner had made a statement and if that statement contained the gist of the matter the jury would have no hesitation in finding the prisoner not guilty. The view of the prisoner obtained by the constable was really not sufficient for the purpose of identification. Who were the two men who ran, as the prisoner said, in front of him down the lane? One of them was the murderer and he might have thrown the revolver into the house where the prisoner was found. If the weapon had belonged to such a desperado as it was alleged the prisoner was, would he not have used it on the constable? Another point in favour of the prisoner was that although a sum of \$60 was taken from the crockery shop only \$1.30 was found upon the prisoner. Counsel concluded by asking the jury to acquit the prisoner.

The Acting Attorney-General reviewed the case for the Crown and in answer to the learned counsel for the defence pointed out that the prisoner himself did not take the money and therefore he would not have any in his possession. The jury had to remember that only one man in the four had a revolver. That man was wearing a blue coat, and when the prisoner was arrested he was wearing a blue coat and a revolver was found immediately at his feet. It was not at all likely that someone else had thrown the weapon there. Counsel submitted that the Crown had proved beyond all reasonable doubt that the prisoner had committed the murder and if the jury believed that they must return a verdict of guilty.

His Lordship then summed up and first of all dealt with the fact that the shopman at 20, Cross Street, could not identify any of the four robbers. He said that one of them wore a blue coat but he did not say that prisoner was not one of them, but only that he could not identify him. The jury had to consider whether the shopman was so terrified when the revolver was pointed at him as to cause him not to take particular notice of the men's features. After speaking of the circumstances of the robbery and the capture by Hoggarth his Lordship said that it was conclusive that the man who entered the house in the lane had a bullet wound in one of his feet and Hoggarth's evidence went to show that the man whom the constable handed over to the deceased watchman was the man whom Hoggarth shot. The constable had acted very pluckily and he had the making of a courageous and energetic police officer, judging by his conduct that night. One hoped that very careful instructions were issued to the police with regard to the use of revolvers and that the constables were made to understand that they must always act according to their instructions. His Lordship then touched upon other points in the evidence and asked the jury to carefully weigh all the facts when considering their verdict.

The jury retired at 5.30 and at 6.50 returned with a unanimous verdict of guilty.

The foreman of the jury—The jury wish to call the attention of his Excellency the Governor to the courageous and intelligent manner in which P.C. 70 and P.C. 223 effected the capture of the prisoner.

His Lordship—I will take care, gentlemen, that that opinion is forwarded to the proper quarter.

Prisoner was then asked if he had anything to say why sentence of death should not be passed upon him.

Prisoner said—I did not kill him. There was no revolver or pistol found on me and therefore it was impossible for me to shoot him to death.

He then repeated the statement given above and added—I ask your Lordship not to pass sentence of death upon me.

His Lordship then assumed the black cap and said—Tung Foong, you have been found guilty by the jury on very clear evidence of the offence with which you were charged, viz., the murder of District Watchman No. 38 named Lan Fai. It appears to be very clear on the evidence that on the day in question you went out with three other wicked companions to rob that shop, No. 20, Cross Street; and you not only went out to rob that shop but you went armed with a revolver. After you had robbed the shop you were surprised and chased and captured by the police constable. When you were in charge of the District Watchman you used your revolver upon him and cruelly and wickedly took away his life, and while you were escaping you fired another shot at Chinese constable No. 223, which might have cost him his life too. You see then you have evidently been guilty of several grave crimes and for the gravest of these, the murder of the District Watchman, the punishment of the law is death.

His Lordship then passed sentence of death in the usual form.

26th June.

ALLEGED PERJURY.

Wong King Tong and Wong Wa were charged with committing perjury on the 26th May last before Mr. T. Sercombe Smith, Acting Puisne Judge.

There were two long indictments, and in accordance with a recent innovation they were read bit by bit by the Registrar and so translated to the defendants by the Court interpreter. We mention this fact in our report as it is very questionable whether the defendants precisely understood what was interpreted to them. It would be better and fairer if, in future, the old practice of the Court were reverted to. Until lately it was the custom for the Registrar to read over the whole of an indictment and hand it bodily to the interpreter for oral translation. Surely this custom is preferable to reading the indictment in snatches, which are rather unintelligible even to the average European and

they must be much more so to a Chinaman. In opening the case Mr. Francis, who prosecuted, commenced by making the following remark to the jury:—"I am afraid the very old form of information which has just been read to you cannot have conveyed to your minds any very clear idea of the questions you have to investigate to-day." This remark was made after the indictment had been read bodily in English and as the defendants were put on their peril, and if the jury could not follow the exact nature of the charges against the defendants it must have been impossible for the defendants under the circumstances to understand what was read to them.

Mr. J. J. Francis, Q.C. (instructed by Mr. Hastings), prosecuted and Mr. E. Robinson (instructed by Mr. Dennys) defended.

The prisoners pleaded not guilty.

The jurors were Messrs.—E. C. Barrados, F. M. Gonsalves, M. Meyer, A. E. Alemao, M. Bernheim, A. O. Gutierrez, and A. A. Cordeiro.

Mr. Francis explained the facts of the case and said that in the month of May last the first defendant commenced proceedings in the Court of Summary Jurisdiction for the purpose of recovering \$364, which he said was due to him for principal and interest, and the defendants in the suit were two men named Wong Chi Tong and Wong Wa Po. The first defendant said he had lent this money to Wong Wa Po; that Wong Chi Tong, as representing his shop, the Hop Foong, had guaranteed the repayment of the money lent to Wong Wa Po; that Wong Wa Po had given two documents acknowledging his indebtedness, and that Wong Chi Tong had affixed to these two documents the chop of his shop, the Hop Foong, as a guarantee of the repayment of the money. In the proceedings in the Summary Court the first defendant had to prove that he lent the money to Wong Wa Po and that it had not been repaid, and that Wong Chi Tong had guaranteed the repayment. With reference to Wong Wa Po there was no difficulty, as he admitted that he had borrowed the money, that he had not repaid it, and that the two Chinese documents which were put in as evidence against him were really written and signed by him, and so the Court gave judgment against him for the amount of the claim without costs. Therefore the only question to be decided in the suit was whether Wong Chi Tong had given any guarantee. The first defendant swore that Wong Chi Tong had come to the place where the transaction was carried out, had taken the chop out of his pocket, and had affixed the chop to the paper. This was a false statement, as Wong Chi Tong had not chopped the agreement. The first defendant also falsely swore that Wong Chi Tong went away after chopping the agreement and that he (the first defendant) lent the money to Wong Wa Po. The second defendant was called as a witness by the first defendant and he, speaking of the time and the place in which the agreement was made, said in his evidence that the first defendant had told Wong Wa Po that he must find a shop to secure him for the money lent; that then Wong Wa Po asked if the Hop Foong would not he could find another shop; that the first defendant said "Yes, it would;" that Wong Wa Po then went away; that he returned in an hour bringing back Wong Chi Tong; that Wong Chi Tong looked at the agreements, produced a chop from his pocket, chopped the agreement, and that then the money was paid over.

Witnesses were called for the prosecution and the case was adjourned.

29th June.

Mr. Robinson addressed the jury and said the prosecution—a private one—was a vindictive prosecution and the charge against the prisoners ought never to have been brought. The chop on the agreement was a genuine one and what the prisoners said in Court was quite in accordance with the truth.

Mr. Francis replied and His Lordship summed up.

The jury unanimously found both prisoners guilty.

Mr. Robinson moved for an arrest of judgment on three grounds. The first and most important ground was that the indictment was bad in law as the prisoners had been jointly indicted.

He referred to Archbold, 1886 Edition, page 923, Queen v. Phillips:—"Two or more men cannot be jointly indicted for perjury." This was also laid down in 2 Strange, page 921, and Russell on Crimes, 5th Edition, 3rd volume, page 36. Counsel submitted that there must therefore be judgment of acquittal. The second ground was a technical one and he referred to an act of George 2nd, a law which governed Hongkong, contending that the indictment was bad on the face of it for omitting the necessary averment that the Court before which the civil suit was tried was of competent authority to administer the oath.

His Lordship said he believed a local enactment governed that point.

Mr. Robinson said his point would fall to the ground if that was the case. His third point was that the indictment was bad because it did not set out the very words of the alleged perjury.

His Lordship—Why didn't you raise these points before?

Mr. Robinson—I thought of demurring to the indictment, but after consulting Archbold and a well known work on the conduct of matters in Courts of Law by Mr. Harris, Q.C., I found that these authorities advised counsel to bring on such a matter as this in arrest of judgment.

Mr. Francis said his friend was quite wrong in his arguments. The prisoners were not indicted jointly, but separately. Counsel referred the Court to the practice in the colony with reference to charges of the same character against prisoners. In regard to the second point none of the cases cited by the counsel for the defence affected the question, as this was a case brought under the specific provisions of the Evidence Ordinance, 2 of 1889. The fact that the indictment set forth that the perjury was committed before Mr. T. Sercombe Smith, Acting Puisne Judge, necessarily implied that the Court had authority to administer the declaration. The third objection had no foundation whatever.

His Lordship—These are important points, especially the first one, which I do not think I will decide to-night. Defendants will be remanded until Friday morning at ten o'clock.

30th June.

THE CHARGE OF ATTEMPTED BRIBERY.—AN ACQUITTAL.

Lau Ching was charged with attempting to bribe John Rennie, a Sanitary Board Inspector.

Hon. H. E. Pollock (Attorney-General), instructed by Mr. A. B. Johnson (Crown Solicitor), prosecuted and Mr. E. Robinson (instructed by Mr. McBirney) defended.

After the information had been scrappily read over to the defendant,

Mr. Robinson said, before the prisoner pleaded, he had to ask the Court to allow him to demur to the indictment and to plead over. His Lordship had power to grant this application in cases of misdemeanour and counsel had mentioned the matter to his learned friend. It would be convenient in this case to bring forward his objections at this stage, because if the demurrer was upheld the trouble of the trial would be spared.

His Lordship—That is what I thought with regard to the matter yesterday.

Mr. Robinson said there was a risk in demurring unless counsel was allowed to plead over.

His Lordship acceded to counsel's request.

Mr. Robinson handed in a written demurrer in the usual form and said his propositions were that the offence charged in the information was not a statutory offence against the law of Hongkong; that therefore it must be held to be either a common law offence or else be held to be no offence at all. Counsel referred to Archbold and said that the text books in general confined the offence of bribery to the bribery of judicial officers, but this definition of the offence seemed too narrow and confined. Counsel then quoted Rex v. Beale and Rex v. Vaughan in support of his argument, and referred to various instances of bribing high officers of state or at elections. One case referred to a prosecution many years ago by the Duke of Grafton, who received a letter containing an offer of £5,000 for the reversion

of the office of Clerk in the Supreme Court of Jamaica to the writer's son.

His Lordship—They used to be called patent officers in the West Indies. They never lived in the colony; they always lived in England, and the work was done by a deputy, and of course the deputy got very little of the salary. (Laughter.)

Counsel made further comments on the case and

His Lordship said—Do you wish to argue that the dignity of the office makes any difference?

Mr. Robinson submitted that such was the opinion of the Court in that particular case. The office of Sanitary Board Inspector was not known to the common law, whereas the office of Privy Councillor or the office of Treasurer to the King would be common to the Constitution.

His Lordship called the attention of counsel to the following definition of bribery by Russell,—"Bribery is receiving or offering any undue reward by or to any person whatsoever whose ordinary profession or business relates to the administration of public justice." Did counsel take that to mean justice in the ordinary sense or the administration of public affairs?

Mr. Robinson took it to mean justice in the ordinary sense—something relating to the Court.

His Lordship—Why "public justice," then?

Mr. Robinson—Because it might be a private Memorial Court. There are such courts still existing.

Counsel then referred to Roscoe's "Digest of the Law on Evidence," 11th Edition, 1890, page 323, and contended that a Sanitary Board Inspector did not come within the purview of the Court, and in order that such an officer might bring a charge of bribery he must come within the purview of the law and that must be by some statutory enactment similar to one recently passed in England. Although it was highly advisable that the Hongkong law should be amended by practical extension of the English enactment, counsel submitted that in the present state of the law in the colony the offer of a bribe to an officer of the Sanitary Board was not a common law offence.

The Acting Attorney-General submitted that the information disclosed an offence against the defendant which was cognisable by law. In Stephens's Digest of Criminal Law, 4th Edition, page 89, Article 127, was the following passage:—"Everyone commits a misdemeanour who by any means endeavours to force, persuade, or induce any public officer, not being a judicial officer, to do or omit to do any act which the offender knows to be a violation of such officer's official duty." The Inspectors of Nuisances were appointed by the Governor under section 9 of Ordinance 24 of 1887, and the Crown contended that the defendant offered a bribe to the Inspector to prevent him informing the Sanitary Board of an offence against Ordinance 15 of 1894, by-law 7, and counsel submitted that under the circumstances the defendant could be indicted for misdemeanour at common law.

His Lordship said the Acting Attorney-General need not proceed further.

Mr. Robinson again addressed the Court in reply.

His Lordship, in over-ruling the demurrer, said it was the duty of the Inspector to report to the Sanitary Board—a statutory Board—any offences committed against the law relating to insanitary dwellings. If it had been necessary his Lordship would have held that such an officer was an officer connected with the administration of public justice within the scope of the definition given, especially in Russell on Crimes, because it appeared to him that the Inspector had duties connected with the administration of the law, under the Closed and Insanitary Dwellings Ordinance, in respect of the commission of the offence stated therein. Even if he had had any doubt on that point he should still hold that the Inspector was such an officer as was intended in the case of the King v. Vaughan reported in Burrows, and within the authority contained in the statement of law in Stephens's "Digest of Criminal Law," which was read by the Attorney-General. The learned counsel for the defence had said that Stephens's statement of the law was unsupported by authorities. If his Lordship remembered

rightly, Stephens's "Digest of the Criminal Law" was intended to be an exposition of the actual criminal law of the land and he would be very reluctant indeed to believe that so eminent a criminal lawyer as Sir James Stephen would lay down a proposition which was unsupported by authorities. The whole object of the law was to prevent any officer, who held a public trust, being bribed in the performance of his public duties. In this case the Inspector was in the performance of his public duties, and the case certainly came within the criminal law with regard to bribery. The demurrer would therefore be over-ruled and the defendant must plead.

Defendant therefore pleaded not guilty and the following jurors were sworn in:—Messrs. J. Lowrie, C. J. Gonsalves, A. J. da C. Rocha, J. M. da Rocha, G. Grimbale, L. C. do Rozario, and M. A. A. Souza.

On the information being read over to the jury Mr. Robinson raised another objection. The words "refrain from interfering with her," which occurred in the information, did not state an offence at all and might mean something quite different from bribery. There was a duplicity in the information, as it stated "refrain from interfering with her or informing," &c.

His Lordship consented to the information being amended by the words first mentioned being struck out.

The Acting Attorney-General, in explaining the facts said the complainant was in charge of No. 10 district at British Kowloon and the defendant was the mistress of a brothel. About 3.30 in the afternoon of the 30th May the defendant went to the complainant's house and saw a Chinese woman, the complainant's house-keeper. The complainant was not in at the time and the defendant stopped on the premises until 4.10, when the complainant returned home. Defendant then put three \$5 notes into his hand, saying something to this effect, "Inspector, don't you pull down my room. I give you these to buy wine and drink." Complainant at once sent for a constable and gave the defendant into custody.

Inspector Rennie, in his evidence, said presents had been left at his house.

His Lordship—Why didn't you proceed against those people as well as against this defendant?

Witness—The presents were eatables.

The Chinese constable gave evidence and the case for the prosecution closed.

Mr. Robinson for the defence admitted that the money had been paid by the defendant, but contended that she had committed no offence mentioned in the indictment.

The jury retired and returned in a few minutes, when the foreman made the following announcement:—"We find that the prisoner gave money to the Inspector of nuisances, but in accordance with the charges contained in the indictment we find that she is not guilty."

The prisoner was therefore discharged.

25th June.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

BEFORE HIS HONOUR DR. CARRINGTON
(CHIEF JUSTICE).

RE ON WO, EX PARTE WING ON.

The petitioning creditor applied for the withdrawal of the petition.

Mr. Grist—I appear for the petitioning creditor, my Lord. The petition has stood over, with your Lordship's permission, for a fortnight or three weeks with a view to the matter being settled out of Court, but there is one creditor who stands out and will not come into the settlement; therefore we have been unable to settle the matter and my client now wishes to withdraw the petition, as he is unable to appear. He is away in Canton, and as the debt is a small one he does not want to have anything more to do with the matter.

His Lordship—You say the debt is a small one.

Mr. Grist—\$1,000, my Lord.

His Lordship—\$1,140.

Mr. Grist—Comparatively speaking, it is a small one. He is a man in a large way of business and cannot afford the time to come down. He hoped the matter would have been

settled. Section 7, sub-section 6, says:—"The creditor's petition shall not after presentment be withdrawn without the leave of the Court," and it is for that leave that I now apply.

Mr. Ewens—I appear for a creditor, and up to yesterday I was unaware that Mr. Grist was going to make this application. He had previously told me he was going to proceed with the petition, otherwise I should have filed a petition. My client is away now and I ask your Lordship to make an order on the petition filed. I submit your Lordship has power to make the receiving order, and it is for the benefit of the creditors generally that the order should be made, as one or more writs of foreign attachment have been issued and judgment obtained upon them, and were this petition allowed to be withdrawn the judgment creditors would take the whole of the assets in Court and apply them to the payment of their own debts to the exclusion of my client, who would therefore be unjustly deprived of the benefit of the Bankruptcy Act.

In reply to questions by his Lordship, Mr. Ewens said that both Sir Fielding Clarke and Mr. Goodman had refused similar applications unless good ground was shown.

His Lordship—I think I had better look into the matter and I will let you know next Thursday.

BE KWAN IN TING, EX PARTE LAN TAI.

Mr. Seth (Official Receiver) said he had made every endeavour to collect the book debts of the debtor, but, with one or two exceptions, there was no immediate hope of recovering them.

Mr. Ewens, who appeared for a petitioning creditor, said under those circumstances it would be absolutely useless to grant a receiving order and he asked his Lordship to fix a day for the debtor to attend to be examined. He at first made an offer of 40 per cent. and when the petition was filed he offered 20 per cent.

His Lordship pointed out that the Official Receiver was satisfied that the debtor had no property either in or out of the colony and therefore there was no need to examine him. He discharged the order for the appointment of an interim receiver and dismissed the petition.

BE FRANK WAPSHARE WATTS.

The debtor appeared for his public examination. Mr. Grist appeared for the debtor.

Mr. Seth (Official Receiver)—In this case, my Lord, a receiving order was made on the 11th May last and the debtor filed his statement of affairs. A first meeting of creditors was held, at which the debtor proposed a scheme of arrangement, suggesting the appointment of Mr. Hastings as trustee with a committee of inspection of three gentlemen. Now the debtor comes up for his public examination. Before that scheme can be affirmed it is necessary that the public examination of the debtor shall be held. The debtor's statement shows assets \$6,454.17 and liabilities \$5,643, so that according to that statement he is quite solvent; but of course how much of the assets can be realised the debtor is not in a position to know at present.

The debtor was then called and examined by the Official Receiver. He said—I commenced business in 1893 as a commission agent and manufacturers' agent with a capital of between \$5,000 and \$6,000. The firm was styled Watts and Co., and I have been the sole partner throughout. I had had previous experience of that kind. I came to the colony in 1888 and I obtained the experience as manager for Dakin Brothers of China, Limited. My business increased up to 1895. At the beginning of this year I was under the impression that business would suffer in consequence of the bubonic plague and in April I went to Wuchow in company with another gentleman to start a business. During my absence three writs of foreign attachment were issued against my property here. My departure had been published in the newspapers and in consequence of the writs being issued I returned, having been away fourteen days. To these writs I attribute my filing my petition, as I wanted to protect the general body of creditors. I think I shall be able to pay my creditors at least 75 per cent. if the estate is carefully realised, and I think the proposed scheme of arrangement is the best way of doing that. I was advised that

it was the most economical way. I have never been adjudged bankrupt before or made any arrangement with my creditors.

Mr. Seth—I ask your Lordship to close the examination, as there are no creditors present to question the debtor. The creditors are principally European.

His Lordship—Very well, let the examination be closed.

THE HONGKONG GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

At a monthly meeting of the Committee held at the Chamber Rooms on the 18th June—Present: Messrs. J. J. Bell-Irving (Chairman), A. McConachie (Vice-Chairman), G. B. Dodwell, St. C. Michaelsen, N. A. Siebs, H. Smith, and R. C. Wilcox (Secretary).

RESIGNATION OF THE CHAIRMAN.

The Chairman tendered his resignation on the ground that he had not the time to adequately perform the duties.

After some discussion Mr. A. McConachie consented to accept the post, and he then proposed, and Mr. Dodwell seconded, the election of Mr. Herbert Smith as Vice-Chairman.

This being carried unanimously,

The meeting was adjourned until the 24th June.

At the adjourned meeting on the 24th June—Present: Messrs. A. McConachie (Chairman), H. Smith (Vice-Chairman), J. J. Bell-Irving, T. Jackson, St. C. Michaelsen, N. A. Siebs, T. H. Whitehead, and R. C. Wilcox (Secretary).

The minutes of the last monthly meeting and that of the 18th inst. were read and confirmed.

CORRESPONDING COMMITTEE.

The name of Mr. McConachie was substituted for that of Mr. Bell-Irving on the Corresponding Committee.

DUTIES LEVIED ON FOREIGN GOODS IN SOUTH CHINA.

Letter from Mr. J. Andrew enclosing one addressed by him to Mr. Consul Brenan on the duties levied on foreign goods in South China was laid on the table.

QUARANTINE AT SINGAPORE.

Read letter from Colonial Secretary dated 2nd June, enclosing copy of telegram from Singapore declaring Chinese ports southwards from Foochow infected. Copies had been sent to local Press.

REPORTED INTENTION OF CHINESE GOVERNMENT TO DEMAND INCREASE IN TARIFF.

Read letter from British Minister, dated 29th May, acknowledging receipt of Chamber's letter of 16th idem.

Also letters from Amoy, Shanghai, and Chinkiang Chambers acknowledging receipt of copies of despatch to British Minister.

TARDY DELIVERY OF MAIL BY POST OFFICE.

Read letter from Messrs. Melchers & Co., dated 11th June, calling attention to the late delivery by the Post office of the French mail on the 10th, and the early hour fixed for closing mail by same steamer on that same day for Shanghai. Resolved to address the Government on the urgent necessity for more prompt delivery generally and for the provision of sufficiently commodious premises in which to conduct the work of the Post Office, a general opinion being expressed that it was most difficult to handle the mails with due despatch in the present building.

TELEGRAPH RATES.

It was decided to write to the Telegraph Companies to inquire when the promised reductions in the tariff for messages to the Straits Settlements and elsewhere is to come into effect, no further intimation on the subject having been given, though the Singapore office of the Telegraph Companies has already notified by advertisement a reduction in rates.

QUARANTINE AT MANILA.

Mr. H. Smith drew attention to a report in the papers to the effect that it was proposed to lengthen the quarantine imposed in the Philippines on vessels arriving from Hongkong to fifteen days in consequence of the erroneous report to the effect that the cases of bubonic plague in Hongkong had increased, and it was resolved to address the Government on the subject, pointing out that the cases of plague were really on the decline.

(Correspondence.)

THE BRITISH MINISTER TO THE CHAMBER.

Peking, May 29th, 1896.

Sir,—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 16th instant, with reference to an announcement made by Reuter's Agency on the 4th instant, to the effect that Li Hung-chang intends visiting the Courts of the various Treaty Powers, partly with a view to obtaining an increase of five to eight per cent. *ad valorem* of the import duties levied on foreign goods in China.

In reply, I beg you to inform the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce that I have seen the Reuter's telegram in question, but have received no confirmation whatever of the statement contained in it.

In my opinion no change of tariff is likely to take place without previous consultation with the parties most interested in such alteration, and without full publicity being given to the intention to make such change.—I am, sir, your obedient servant,

(Signed) CLAUDE M. MACDONALD.

MR. ANDREW TO THE CHAMBER.

Hongkong, 29th May, 1896.

R. Chatterton Wilcox, Esq., Secretary, Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce.

Dear Sir,—I have now the pleasure to enclose, for the information of your members, copy of a letter which I have addressed to Mr. Byron Brenan with reference to my views upon the trade with the interior of South China by the West River route. The inland duties mentioned therein do not include those of the Kwangtung province, with which Mr. Brenan is already acquainted; those are even heavier than in Kwangsi, and when I mention that the taxes on grey shirtings from Canton to Wuchow amount to \$1.20 per piece and this added to duties further on, it can well be understood that there can be no trade in the face of such excessive taxation. The West River should undoubtedly be opened to foreign trade as far as navigation will permit, the terminus being Po Sé.—I am, dear sir, your obedient servant.

(Signed) JOHN ANDREW.

MR. ANDREW TO MR. CONSUL BRENAN.

Hongkong, 19th May, 1896.

Dear Mr. Brenan,—As you must know, I had a lot of trouble with the officials at Wuchow over the sale of my cargo on the trip up the West River, which was contemplated before you left. It kept me in Wuchow for over three months, so I had no time to go further up the river as I intended. The delay, however, gave me an opportunity of becoming acquainted with the trade by daily intercourse with traders from Yunnan, Kweichow, Hunan, and Szechuen. The principal and most valuable export from these provinces is native opium and the principal market for it is Wuchowfoo. From very reliable information I am told that the annual trade at Wuchow in the drug alone amounts to over \$5,000,000. The traders from Kwangsi, Kweichow, and Yunnan all want to invest the proceeds of their cargo in cotton yarn and piece goods at Wuchow and return home at once, but at present they cannot do so on account of the excessive lekin charged on the West River. The present system is to ship the dollars down to Hongkong or get a native bank draft on Fatshan or Canton and from there another on Hongkong. There is no direct business between Hongkong and Wuchow. In both cases of transmission there is a loss of over 2½ per cent., in addition to the passage money of the men, who have to accompany their cargo back into the interior. The dollars are invested here in yarn and piece goods, which are shipped to Pakhoi, if destined for Kwangsi, and to Haiphong, if for Kweichow or Yunnan. If the cargo is intended for Wuchow it is taken overland from Pakhoi to Yunghue, a place halfway between Wuchow and Nanning on the West River, thence down stream. There is no duty on foreign goods coming down river. If the destination is Nanning the goods are taken direct overland there from Pakhoi. Cargo for ports beyond Nanning in Kwangsi, Kweichow, and Yunnan is shipped up the Red River by steamer to Mengtsu and thence forwarded to its destination. All these details you may be already acquainted with, but

they go to prove that if piece goods and yarn could be purchased in Wuchow at a reasonable figure and the West River beyond free of lekin barriers, I am assured by one and all the traders that the present roundabout way of forwarding goods into South China would be abandoned and everything sent forward by the West River route. The opening of the river as far up as Po-Sé (pronounced in Cantonese Pak-Sé) would be an immense advantage to British trade and, in my opinion, should include the cities of Shuhing, Wuchow, Nanning, and Po-Sé.

I have read a great deal of argument for and against the Red River route compared with the West River, but in my own mind there is no doubt about the matter, that where the market for exports is there will also be the market for imports, and unless the French encourage opium smoking in Tonkin and establish cotton factories in Haiphong they may, if the West River is open, as well try and secure the moon as to obtain control of the carrying trade to Yunnan via the Red River.

Now to answer your questions.

Loti-Shui is not levied on transit pass goods at Wuchow, but is on others. I offered to pay this tax, but the officials would not receive it. They wanted to make the buyers pay when the cargo passed into their hands, both this and all the Kwangtung barrier taxes.

Taxes beyond Wuchow.—I send you a book of likin charges for Kwangsi, and I am told the charges in Kweichow and Yunnan are about the same in each province. It is most difficult, however, to arrive at exact figures, as there are so many ways of evading and commuting duties at all stations.

Furthest Station of Navigation on the West River.—All yarn, &c., which goes up the West River destined for Yunnan is landed at Po-Sé and thence taken overland. There is a station named Pakoi about 50 miles further up, but the river is shallow and current strong. Unless with very small boats Pakoi is never used.

From Wuchow to Po-Sé the total duty on yarn is Tls. 3 per bale and the freight about Tl. 1. On piece goods the duties are excessive, and on cheap cloth they amount to 40 to 50 per cent. These duties include Loti-shui and Too-quan. The book sent you only refers to Loti-shui; the Too-quan duties vary from month to month apparently, according to demand and supply, and it is impossible to obtain a proper tariff.

Yangtze Goods at Wuchow.—As already explained, Wuchow draws her supplies from Hongkong via Pakhoi and Yunghue, and I could not hear of any case where goods came overland from the Yangtze. I was told, however, although I doubt it, that foreign goods sometimes come to Kweilin from the Yangtze through Hunan.—Yours truly,

(Signed) JOHN ANDREW.

A CURE FOR THE PLAGUE.

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY BY DR. YERSIN.

The Right Rev. Bishop Chausse, of Canton, writes us as follows:—

I owe some gratitude to Dr. Yersin, and in the public interest I ask you to afford me space in your columns to make known the circumstances. You are aware that in 1894 Dr. Yersin, of the Pasteur Institute at Paris, came to Hongkong to study on the spot the famous bubonic plague, which was committing such ravages at Canton and Hongkong. At that time he sent a large quantity of the bacilli of the plague to Dr. Roux, the inventor of the serum against diphtheria. These microbes were cultivated at the Institute. Dr. Yersin himself has established a laboratory at Nhia Trang, in Tonkin, where he keeps twenty horses for the preparation of serum to be used against several of the epidemic diseases of these tropical regions, such as bubonic plague, cattle plague, etc. He had already made many successful experiments on rats affected with the plague, but he had not yet tried his serum upon man. It was with this object that he landed the other day at Hongkong. On the morning of the 26th June he was at Canton, not having as yet had the opportunity of trying his remedy.

At three o'clock in the afternoon he came to see me, as he did in 1894. As we shook hands I said, "Doctor, you have arrived most opportunely. A case of plague has occurred this

morning in our establishment and if you have discovered any remedy for this terrible disease since your last visit I will be very grateful if you will employ it upon this young man. The case is pressing, a very painful bubo has formed on the thigh, the fever is intense, and the young man is completely prostrated; it is an affair of twenty-four hours.

"I am glad of this opportunity," said the good doctor; "I have brought with me the remedy for this microbe and I hope to succeed in curing your pupil. There is absolutely nothing to fear. I will take a dose myself before you. It is, moreover, a preservative against the plague, at least for a month. If you like, I will inoculate all your pupils and you may be assured the plague will not visit them up to the end of July."

"But, doctor," I said, "your discovery is a marvel. Let us attend first to what is most pressing, and then we will see."

The doctor took from his bag two or three bottles full of a limpid fluid, slightly reddish, the quantity in each being about a table spoonful. "How, doctor!" I said, "it is with that you are going to destroy the deadly microbes of the plague!" "Yes," said he, "it is a terrible enemy for them. It is their own venom." "Then let us get on," said I; "as you answer for everything I repose full confidence in you. You will be the saviour of this youth."

The doctor then showed me a small syringe, fine as a needle. "It is with that," he added, "that the liquid is introduced beneath the skin." The instrument was something like the needle with which the Chinese inject morphine in the case of opium smokers. Attached to the needle was a small pump of a capacity about the same as that of one of the bottles, with a small piston to be gently pressed with the thumb at the moment of injection.

Armed with this small syringe and the bottles, as excited as on a day of battle, we proceeded to the assault on the microbes. It was, in fact, success and glory for the modest doctor, or deception. To me, it was a case of life or death for my pupil.

The young man was in bed, somewhat. The doctor took his syringe, gently drew the piston, and the whole of the contents of a bottle were slowly drawn in, passing through the needle, the point of which was in the liquid. It was five o'clock in the evening.

The doctor then gently seized a pinch of skin on the patient's side, at the height of the haunches, and with his right hand forced the point of the needle into it; then he slowly pressed the piston and in less than a minute the liquid was suffused under the skin, the patient not exhibiting the slightest pain. It was a very simple operation, absolutely inoffensive.

The patient remained in the same condition, thirsty, the head as heavy as lead, the bubo always painful.

It was night. The doctor would not for an instant leave the young man, but remained by his bedside all night to see what effects the remedy produced. Everything went on without accident.

Next day, at seven o'clock, I went alone to the patient's room. The doctor had left to take a well earned sleep. I opened the mosquito curtain, and the young man looked at me with large eyes. I was afraid to question him, having seen no one that morning. At last I decided to do so, and he answered me, "I am cured, the bubo is no longer painful, my head no longer aches." "Then," said I, "get up and show me that you are cured." He quietly got off the bed, put on his shoes, and walked about the room. I was astonished. All the microbes were destroyed. At nine o'clock the doctor came back. "It is a complete success," I exclaimed as soon as he came in sight, "your remedy is simply marvellous. A thousand times, thanks!" "It is I who have to thank you," answered the modest doctor; "without you perhaps I might not have found an occasion to try it."

AUG. CHAUSSE,
Bishop.

P.S.—It was on Friday that the case occurred. This is Monday. The youth steadily improves. Naturally he is a little weak, but he eats and amuses himself with the other pupils.—A. C.

SUICIDE OF THE DEAN OF MACAO.

The Rev. Nestor de Castilho, Dean of the Cathedral at Macao, committed suicide on the morning of the 27th June in his room at the Deanery by hanging himself. The deceased gentleman had been unwell for some time past, but appeared perfectly sane, and there was no suspicion that he had any design on his own life. He was an old man and had held the appointment of Dean of Macao for ten years, but did not come out until a year ago, when he received orders from the new Minister that he was to do so. It is said he never liked the place and only came out in compliance with official orders.

FIRE ON A SHIP IN HARBOUR.

On the afternoon of the 29th June, about half-past four, fire was discovered to have broken out in the hold of the British barque *Glen Caladh*, Captain Lamont. The vessel was on the berth for New York and was expected to leave to-day. Her cargo consisted of tea, matting, fire crackers, and sundries, including a quantity of kittedsoles or Chinese umbrellas, which are liable to spontaneous combustion on account of the varnish with which they are coated. It is surmised that the fire originated from this cause. Captain Lamont was on shore at the time of the outbreak, but came off as soon as he heard of it. Meantime the flag had been hoisted reversed as a signal for assistance. Mr. Caesar Hawkins, of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, happened to be taking out a bathing party in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's steam launch *Hongkong*, and seeing the signal went over to the Kowloon side and towed the floating fire engine to the burning ship. Captain Goddard, the surveyor for the local Insurance Offices, also saw the signal and was on board before the arrival of the fire engine, assisting the mate with his advice. Shortly afterwards the Wharf and Godown Company's launch *Kowloon*, which was out with another bathing party, including Mr. W. Newton, of the Company's staff, was passing and seeing the vessel on fire stood by. On the arrival of Captain Lamont it was decided to tow the vessel into shallow water in case of its becoming necessary to scuttle her, and the *Kowloon* accordingly towed her over to Yaumati Bay. Smoke was at that time issuing from the hatches in considerable quantity, but so far the flames had not broken through, and with the quantity of water being pumped in by the fire engine it is probable the fire may be subdued without scuttling. The length of time it took to get the floating fire engine to work was remarked upon by those present, it being about forty minutes before it had sufficient steam to work. Meantime water was being passed up in buckets and thrown into the hold.

The fire was not extinguished until four o'clock on Tuesday morning, when the holds were filled with water. The extent of the damage is not yet known, but it must amount to a very considerable sum.

HONGKONG GOLF CLUB.

PROFESSIONAL PAIRS TOURNAMENT.

A very interesting series of matches have just been played between members of the various professions. Competitions of this kind always succeed in bringing out a good field. On this occasion no fewer than nineteen couples entered their names, which shows a great improvement on last year, when there were only thirteen. The Bankers were well represented and it looked at one time very much as if the entrance money sweep was going to return to the place whence it came. The course is getting into first class order, the grass being mown short all through the green, so that, if the player keeps straight, he is nearly certain of a good lie. This is as it should be, the weak part of the course here being that, with one or two exceptions, there is no punishment for a topped or crooked shot. The heavy rain has made walking in the Valley somewhat resemble snipe shooting, but still such is the character of the soil that it very soon dries up and in a day or two, if no more rain falls, it will be quite dry again. The final match was played on Satur-

day afternoon and resulted in a popular victory for the Commodore and Captain Rumsey, these play of these two being almost without a fault, and right well did they deserve their success. Hole after hole was placed to their credit and at the turn they were no less than 6 holes up. The representatives of the "Navy" are to be heartily congratulated on their win.

1ST TIES.

Mr. E. Ormiston & Mr. J. Forbes (Bankers)
Mr. H. W. Shade & Mr. R. L. Richardson (Merchants)
Commodore Boyes & Captain Rumsey (Navy)
Mr. C. W. May & Mr. P. de C. Morriss (Bankers)
M. J. Hastings & Mr. E. J. Grist (Solicitors)
Mr. G. Stewart & Mr. A. Coxon (Brokers)
Lt.-Col. The O'Gorman & Mr. C. V. Percival (Army)
Mr. C. W. Spriggs & Mr. H. P. Tooker (Civil Service)
Dr. J. M. Atkinson & Dr. J. Bell (Doctors)
Mr. F. Maitland & Mr. E. F. Mackay (Merchants)
Mr. D. Wood & Mr. E. M. Knox (Civil Service)
Mr. G. W. F. Playfair & W. C. E. Hume (Bankers)
Mr. J. McKie & Mr. W. J. Gresson (Merchants)

Messrs. H. L. Dalrymple and C. A. Tomes (Merchants), allowing 3 strokes, beat Messrs. E. W. Maitland and W. J. Saunders (Insurance) by 6 up and 5 to play.
Messrs. E. A. Ram and F. J. Badeley (Civil Service), receiving 4 strokes, beat Messrs. V. A. C. Hawkins and A. S. Anton (Bankers) by 3 up and 2 to play.
Messrs. C. H. Grace and W. A. Duff (Secretaries), receiving 5 strokes, beat Captain W. V. Eccles and Mr. W. M. Thompson (Army) by 6 up and 5 to play.

2ND TIES.

Messrs. E. Ormiston and J. Forbes, allowing 1 stroke, beat Messrs. H. W. Shade and R. L. Richardson by 3 up and 2 to play.
Commodore Boyes and Captain Rumsey, allowing 2 strokes, beat Messrs. C. W. May and P. de C. Morriss by 4 up and 2 to play.
Messrs. G. Stewart and A. Coxon, allowing 5 strokes, beat Messrs. J. Hastings, and E. J. Grist by 3 up and 1 to play.
Lt.-Col. The O'Gorman and Mr. C. Percival beat Messrs. C. W. Spriggs and H. P. Tooker by 5 up and 4 to play.
Doctors J. M. Atkinson and J. Bell, allowing 5 strokes, beat Messrs. F. Maitland and E. F. Mackay by 4 up and 2 to play.
Messrs. G. W. F. Playfair and C. E. Hume, allowing 9 strokes, beat Messrs. D. Wood and E. M. Knox by 3 up and 2 to play.
Messrs. H. L. Dalrymple and C. A. Tomes, allowing 9 strokes, beat Messrs. J. McKie and W. J. Gresson by 7 up and 6 to play.
Messrs. C. H. Grace and W. A. Duff, allowing 1 stroke, beat Messrs. E. A. Ram and F. J. Badeley by 2 up and 1 to play.

3RD TIES.

Commodore Boyes and Captain Rumsey, allowing 5 strokes, beat Messrs. E. Ormiston and J. Forbes by 1 hole.
Messrs. G. Stewart and A. Coxon, allowing 6 strokes, beat Lt.-Col. The O'Gorman and W. C. Percival at the 19th hole.
Messrs. G. W. F. Playfair and C. E. Hume, allowing 2 strokes, beat Doctors J. M. Atkinson and J. Bell by 6 up and 5 to play.
Messrs. C. H. Grace and W. A. Duff beat Messrs. H. L. Dalrymple and C. A. Tomes at the 19th hole.

4TH TIES.

Commodore Boyes and Captain Rumsey beat Messrs. G. Stewart and A. Coxon by 5 up and 4 to play.
Messrs. G. W. F. Playfair and C. E. Hume beat Messrs. C. H. Grace and W. A. Duff by 6 up and 5 to play.

FINAL.

Commodore Boyes and Captain Rumsey, allowing one stroke, beat Messrs. G. W. F. Playfair and C. E. Hume by 8 up and 7 to play.

BEST SCORE CUP.

The result of the competition for the Best Score Cup for June is given below:—

Mr. C. E. Hume	90	6	84
Mr. C. H. Grace	104	12	92
Mr. W. A. Duff	108	12	96

Mr. Woodruff, late Commissioner of Customs at Chungking, entered on similar duties at Ichang, including Shashi, a few days ago. Mr. Schjoth, late Acting Commissioner at Ichang, has been appointed to succeed Mr. Woodruff at Chungking.—*China Gazette*.

HONGKONG RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

The Long Range Cup and Spoons were shot for on Thursday and Saturday afternoons over the 800 and 900 yards distances, the Cup falling for the first time to Mr. W. M. Deas, who also became the winner of the first spoon. The second spoon was won by Petty Officer Bishop, R.N.

Appended are the best scores:—

	800 yards.	900 yards.	Allowance for M. H. rifle.	Handicap.	Total.
Mr. W. M. Deas	33	22	15	15	85
P.O. Bishop, R.N.	23	30	15	12	80
Mr. A. Brown	27	18	15	9	69
P.O. Goodger, R.N.	14	24	15	10	63

EARTHQUAKE AND TIDAL WAVE IN JAPAN.

GREAT LOSS OF LIFE.

Shanghai, 18th June.

We are courteously informed by the agent here of Reuter's Telegram Co. that news has been received by wire that the north of Japan has been visited by a great earthquake wave and a succession of earthquakes, by which many lives have been lost and great damage has been done to property.

19th June.

Kameishi is given as the name of the town in Japan at which the catastrophe mentioned yesterday occurred. It is stated that there were 150 earthquake shocks in 20 hours, and that 1,000 lives were lost.

20th June.

We are courteously informed by Reuter's agent here that a telegram has been received from Japan stating that it is estimated that ten thousand persons were drowned by the recent earthquake wave, which extended seventy miles along the north-east coast of Japan. Many towns were also destroyed.—*N. C. Daily News.*

Shanghai, 24th June.

Through the kind courtesy of Mr. Scott, Reuter's agent here, we learn that, according to the official report, the three prefectures Iwate, Miyagi, and Aomori have suffered severely, and up to the present no less than 17,400 lives are reported lost.

The fuller accounts of the earthquake in Sento would seem to mark it as one of the most disastrous of the century. We are as yet without particulars, but the impact of three tidal waves in succession would seem to imply a considerable movement of the floor of the ocean.

Meanwhile we are given to understand that in addition to the enormous loss of life there is widespread distress in the shaken districts, and Mr. S. Hirai, the acting Japanese Consul-General, has asked us to mention that he would be thankful to receive the smallest donation for the benefit of the survivors.

On account of this sad catastrophe the entertainment that was to be given to-night at the Japanese Consulate, and the dinner and display of fireworks, in honour of the captain, officers, and crew of H.I.J.M. man-of-war *Kongo*, has been given up altogether.

Shanghai, 22nd June.

The Nippon Yusen Kaisha have received the following telegram, which the manager has kindly placed at our disposal:—Oginohama to Aomori is where the most damage has been done, and it is now reported that quite 40,000 lives have been lost. The N.Y.K. steamers are all safe.

Another private telegram states that Iwate prefecture is where the most damage has taken place. The town of Kamise (Miyagi prefecture) has wholly disappeared and the sea now rolls over where it lately stood.

[The last great earthquake in Japan was three years ago, when Gifu and Aichi prefectures suffered greatly. It is fifty or sixty years ago since a severe earthquake occurred in the district that has lately been the scene of the disaster.]

Shanghai, 23rd June.

We are indebted to the courtesy of Mr. S. Hirai, H.I.J.M.'s Consul-General, for the following translation:—

An official telegram from Tokyo, dated 19th instant, and despatched by Mr. Kume, Secretary for Home Affairs, who had been specially sent to the Prefecture of Miyagi to investigate the extent of damage done and loss of life, reports 73,103 lives have been lost in that prefecture alone and 550 severely injured. Houses engulfed or totally destroyed are given as 2,973.

A telegram from Iwate prefecture, dated 19th, states that the loss of life there is about 14,000, houses destroyed and engulfed 4,000.

A telegram from the Governor of Aomori, dated the 20th, states that 308 lives were lost and 143 severely injured and 480 houses destroyed.

A later telegram from Iwate gives the loss of life as 22,186.—*Mercury.*

There appears to be mistake in the figures given above. The *Japan Mail* of the 20th June, received last night, says:—

The details of the seismic disaster in the north grow more appalling the more accurate their recital. According to the *Official Gazette*, the total number of houses swept away in seven seaside towns in Miyagi Prefecture was 973; the number of persons drowned 3,103, and the number wounded 555. In Iwate Prefecture, eleven towns suffered, but from three only are approximate returns furnished as to loss of life and property, the total figures being 5,681 lives lost and 974 houses washed away. Thus the aggregate for the two Prefectures is 8,784 deaths, 555 wounded, and 1,947 houses, but these figures are obviously below the mark. At the same time, they are the most trustworthy yet available.

The *Tokyo Shimpō's* estimate is from fourteen to fifteen thousand killed and wounded in the three Prefectures of Miyagi, Iwate, and Aomori, and it expects that when full returns have been obtained, the number will not be far from twenty thousand. A telegram received by ourselves from Sendai last evening puts the number of killed at ten thousand.

The *Asahi* this morning gives the following figures relating to the tidal wave disaster up to yesterday:—

	Deaths.	Injured.	Buildings swept away.
Iwate	14,000	—	4,000
Miyagi	3,103	555	973
Aomori	300	—	—
	17,403	555	4,973

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

The fifteenth ordinary general meeting of the Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Limited, was held on 28th May, at the offices, 29, Cornhill, E.C., Mr. J. Macandrew (chairman) presiding. The Chairman said:—Before I address myself to the business topics which you have to consider to-day, I must take the first opportunity in my power of expressing the deep regret that has been felt not only by myself but by all the members of the board at the loss of our respected colleague, Mr. J. McGregor. Mr. McGregor was a director of the Company from its commencement, and always took the greatest interest in its development and welfare. His great experience in connection with steamships has been of immense value to the board. The board has already conveyed to his widow and his family the expression of their sincere regret at his loss. I am glad that we are able to show, on the whole, a pretty good year for 1895, and that, notwithstanding some adverse incidents, we are still able to recommend to the shareholders a division equal to that which was made last year of 8 per cent. (Hear, hear). Satisfactory trade has been carried on in spite of the war with Japan, and perhaps even, in some respects, on account of that war. The vessels of the fleet have found good employment throughout the year. At the same time it has been quite apparent to the board, as was indicated at the last annual meeting, that several of these vessels are not up to the modern standard, and more particularly for what is now required in the Chinese passenger trade. It has, therefore, appeared necessary to the board to make a considerable addition to the strength of the fleet during the past year. I am sure that in doing this we are on the right track, and that we shall be able in the future to

work our lines much more efficiently than has been done hitherto. In carrying out our trading operations we have had the advantage of the advice and superintendence of our marine superintendent, who came home from Shanghai for the purpose. He has given very great attention to this business, and I think the fruits of the course we have taken will be apparent in the improved type of vessel which we have now placed on the most important sections of our various lines, and which are now commencing to do very good work in China. The whole fleet is in excellent condition, and it should not now require improvement for a considerable time to come. With reference to the case of the *Kow Shing*, I can only repeat what is said in the report. It has not been lost sight of, and no one laments the unreasonable delay that has taken place in coming to a settlement more than myself. It must be obvious to you that the decision of this matter does not rest with the board at all. All that we can do is what we have been doing, and that is to keep the question prominently before ourselves, and upon fitting occasions to urge the requisite action on the part of the Foreign Office. They are meeting us fairly so far as they can. They always inform us that they are doing their best in the matter, but Chinese delay is a good deal responsible for the disappointment which we have experienced in this matter. We still hope that our efforts in this direction will be crowned with success. The amount stated as the present value of the fleet shows a material increase on the previous figures, and we have been able to get the money required for that addition so far upon moderate terms. The amount due to the Company in China has again been materially reduced, but with the large number of agencies which we have at work there it must always show a pretty considerable figure. The higher rate of exchange has fortunately put a stop to the drain that we have for so many years experienced on that account. I think the shareholders may take it from me that they need be under no apprehension that the value of the vessels of the Company stands at any fictitious amount, but that it is really a fair and proper estimate at which they are valued. However, notwithstanding this, the caution which is given by the auditors will, of course, receive all fitting attention, and we shall be prepared to meet them so far as may seem reasonable and proper. During the present year, 1896, I am afraid there will be some unusual claims to be met in our underwriting account. The case of the *Onwo* is alluded to in the report. The sad loss of life which occurred when the *Onwo* was lost is greatly to be lamented, and the only satisfactory feature in the matter is that our own vessel has been pronounced free from blame for the collision. The case is undergoing a friendly settlement with the company whose steamer—the *Newchwang*—ran down ours, and I hope that no difficulty will arise in the matter. There is also a new steamer—the *On Sang*—which took the ground in entering the Hongkong harbour, and I am afraid that the repairs which will be necessary in that case will be rather considerable. We also have just received intelligence by telegram to the effect that the *Tak Sang* has been in collision with another vessel, the *Kung Ping*, under circumstances of which we have yet no information. Whether we are to blame in the matter or not I cannot say. However, these instances are somewhat unfortunate after the run of good luck that we have previously enjoyed with our vessels. The freights have not opened very well this year. The effect of the war is beginning to be felt more now than it was while hostilities were active, and trade in the northern provinces particularly has been to a certain extent crippled, and will remain so until they have had a little time to recover from their previous loss. At the same time the trade that our vessels have been doing is good, and, therefore, in a way satisfactory, and we may be permitted to hope that the last six months of this year will afford a more encouraging prospect than the first six months have done, and that when the accounts come to be presented a year hence, we shall still be able to congratulate the Company upon satisfactory and profitable business. (Hear, hear). I will now move the first resolution: "That the report of the directors and the accounts for 1895 as presented be approved and passed."

Mr. Keswick seconded the motion and the resolution was put to the meeting and carried unanimously.

The Chairman then moved and it was seconded: "That a dividend of 8 per cent., as recommended in the report, be and is hereby declared payable on 4th June." Carried unanimously.

Mr. Reid moved that the retiring directors, Mr. James Macandrew and Mr. Wm. Keswick be re-elected. Mr. Watson seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously.

Mr. Hutton proposed the re-appointment of Messrs. Turquand Youngs and Co., on the usual terms. Mr. Glover seconded and it was carried.

Mr. E. T. Agius, who had previously referred to the loss of Mr. McGregor, hoped that the shareholders would join the directors in offering an expression of condolence to the bereaved family. He said it appeared to the shareholders that it would be well to leave it to the directors to formulate the resolution.

The Chairman said he thought the course proposed would be agreeable to the meeting. The proposal was that a resolution of condolence to Mrs. McGregor and her family be offered on behalf of the shareholders, and that the resolution be drafted in suitable terms by the board.

This was put to the meeting and carried *nem. con.*

Mr. Hutton proposed a vote of thanks to the chairman and board of directors and the staff of the Company in China for the very able manner in which they have conducted the affairs of the Company during the past year. He felt gratified at the results of the management, and was certain that in China the staff must have found a vast deal to do during the past twelve months. It would be well that they should convey to them the thanks of the shareholders. The satisfactory results which had been achieved had been in a large measure due to the staff in China as well as to the directors at home.

The resolution was seconded and carried unanimously.

The Chairman:—On behalf of the directors and the staff I beg to thank the meeting for this vote which you have so kindly passed. We will convey to our General Agents, Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co., and the staff in China their participation in the vote. I am sure it will be highly satisfactory to them.

THE RAUB GOLD MINING CO., LIMITED.

The adjourned annual meeting of the Raub Gold Mining Co. was held at Brisbane on the 22nd May, Mr. de Burgh Persse presiding.

The CHAIRMAN said—This meeting, originally called for the 8th May, was adjourned to the 22nd, as an act of courtesy to the Singapore Board. They—the Singapore Board—cabled asking that their letter of the 13th April might be permitted to arrive before the general meeting was held, but unfortunately our notices calling the meeting were already out, and the only way the difficulty could, in some degree, be overcome was by an adjournment. New business cannot be introduced nor can proxies arriving after the 6th instant be used to vote with; still the delay has put us in possession of the full views of the Singapore Board on certain matters which I shall presently bring before you, and these views must necessarily influence the future conduct of our business to a very great extent, being as they are the expressed opinions of our colleagues in immediate touch with the working of the mine at Raub. First, let me move the adoption of the report and balance sheet, and it is matter of much satisfaction to my fellow directors, both here and in Singapore, and to myself, that the statement we have to lay before you shows such marked improvement on those of former years. During the past year gold of the net value of £22,341 17s. 11d. has been won from the mine, as compared with £12,165 12s. 6d. during the previous twelve months, thus converting a debit balance of £1,389 13s. 10d. into a credit balance of £4,269 16s. 1d., from which a dividend of 6d. per share has been declared and paid on the 18th instant. Now, as regards the work of the year. For details I refer you to

Mr. Bibby's very excellent report, though he somewhat lets his enthusiasm run away with him when he says:—"Great improvements have also been made in transporting the ore from the mines to the mills. This has all been done out of the profits of the mine, and without asking any assistance from the shareholders. Had it not been for the cost of these improvements several dividends could have been paid, as well as the one I have recommended to be declared at the end of March." He falls into an error in thinking that all this has been done out of the "profits of the mine." The principal improvement in transport—namely, the "railway," has not, as you will see, been charged to profit and loss account, but to capital account, and while it is no doubt true that part of the expenditure at Raub, more particularly that incurred in sinking the permanent shafts, might perhaps be spread over a number of years, your directors of both boards have preferred to continue the safe and conservative plan they have followed from the beginning, of only treating as assets those items which had a positive and tangible value, and of leaving everything else to be borne by revenue. Dividends can only be paid out of profits which have been actually earned, and in a mining company this rule is always applied in its strictest sense. Our available balance is, I have stated above, £4,269, or somewhat less than the dividend, £4,750; the crushings of March and April have, however, more than covered the deficiency. The matter which calls for most serious consideration is contained in those paragraphs of Mr. Bibby's report which recommend that the battery should be increased to 100 head of stampers—an addition of eighty head—the whole to be worked by electricity, at an estimated expenditure of £35,000 to £40,000. This recommendation has formed the subject matter of a circular issued by the Singapore board to shareholders on the Singapore register, and copies of which were contained in the letter of 13th April, above referred to. The question of an electrical installation has formed the subject of much correspondence between the Singapore and Brisbane offices, and plans and specifications are now being perfected which will permit us to obtain a very clear idea as to what the electrical plant is really likely to cost. While, however, the boards are of one opinion as to the advisability of obtaining information, and also of increasing the battery power, the Singapore Board think that, subject to Mr. Bibby definitely recommending the scheme when the permanent surveys have been completed and the estimates obtained, the work should be forthwith proceeded with, and that a series of calls at regular intervals should be made to defray the cost. Further, that at the general meeting—i.e. at that now being held—a resolution should be taken authorising the boards to at once and without further reference to shareholders proceed to increase the stamping power at Raub to 100 head, and also, subject to surveys warranting it, introduce electricity as the motive power for all the company's machinery. In other words, that the board should at once call up, in instalments, the whole of the company's unpaid capital. Your directors do not feel that they would be justified in adopting such a course, at least without first calling a special meeting of the company, at which the contributing shareholders may be fully represented. Proxies have been lodged, and I include to my statement those from Singapore, though they are not legally present, representing 43,215 fully paid-up shares out of a total of 50,000, and also 55,016 contributing shares, out of a total of 140,000. To the latter must be added the shares of those holders now here, making perhaps a total of some 60,000 contributing shares. Of these contributing shares some 40,000 (I venture temporarily to leave the paid-up shares out of my calculation) are in favour of the Singapore Board's proposal, while the balance are in favour of a moderate increase of the existing plant, and there remain, therefore, some 80,000 shares not represented, and indeed which could not be represented owing to the distance from Brisbane at which the holders reside. It seems to me it would be manifestly unfair to those shareholders who are absent to commit them in the way it is proposed, without first giving them an opportunity of expressing their opinion, for they must clearly understand that it means the

engagement of the whole of the company's capital in one venture, which, if not an assured success and within the limits of the contract, can have but one result, while shares with a series of calls attached to them are likely to be unsaleable and of little value during the "instalment period," however much they may recover in subsequent years. Moreover, electricity as a motive power is a very uncertain quantity, and plants for supplying it are apt (as we know, only too well, in this country) not only to cost more than the original estimate, but to fall short of their promises. A hot and wet climate, like that which obtains at Raub, necessarily causes any plan which, in order to generate motive power substitutes a running stream for firewood, to be regarded with favour; but we want to be quite sure it will prove a success before adopting it and that the management can keep 100 stampers working and deal with the enormous quantity of 6,000 tons of ore per month, a task the magnitude of which has, I fear, been too lightly considered. When it is remembered what a long time elapsed after the second battery (of 10 stampers) had arrived at Raub before it was fully utilised, we may well pause and ask ourselves if the large increase now asked for will come quicker into play or have the desired result. Your directors feel that the wiser course will be to double the present crushing power by at once ordering an additional twenty-head battery, and then, when that has been proved insufficient to deal with the stone which can be raised, so again increase it. That shareholders, holding fully-paid shares, may have no grounds for complaint, calls and dividends could be made and declared simultaneously, and thus the necessary funds be provided without inflicting undue burdens on the contributing shareholders, who, after all, form the largest proportion of the company. I shall be glad, gentlemen, to hear your views, and that you may have an opportunity of speaking will close by formally moving the adoption of the report and balance sheet.

Hon. R. PHILP seconded the motion and in doing so deprecated increasing the crushing power too rapidly. In Queensland, he said, there was no mine able to keep 100 head of stampers going at the present time. His experience was that for every mine that wanted machinery to crush stone nineteen out of twenty had machinery and had no stone to crush. He had been on almost all the new fields, and the cry had been: "We cannot get sufficient machinery;" but let them go back to the same fields afterwards and they would find most of the machinery hanging up for want of stone. They would not be justified in sanctioning more than the duplication of the present capacity at the present time.

Two letters from shareholders were also read expressing similar views.

The report and accounts having been adopted the following resolutions were passed:—

1.—That a special general meeting of the company, to be held on some convenient date in December next, be called to consider the proposals of the Singapore Board re increased crushing plant, with electricity as a motive power.

2.—That this meeting approve of action of the directors to increase the crushing power at Raub by an additional twenty-head battery forthwith.

The retiring directors were re-elected and votes of thanks were passed to Mr. Bibby and the directors.

HONGKONG.

Rain has fallen in considerable quantities during the past week and the reservoirs have consequently received a much needed addition to their contents. The plague shows signs of dying out. True, there were eight cases one day, but on the other days the number has been very low, Tuesday bringing not a single case. The total for the year is now 1,181. The Criminal Sessions have occupied a good deal of time, and on the 24th ult. sentence of death was passed on the Wanchai murderer. On Monday the sailing ship *Glen Caladh* caught fire in the harbour and very extensive damage was done.

There were 3 cases of plague on the 23rd June, 4 on the 24th, 1 on the 26th, 8 on the 27th, 1 on the 28th, 1 on the 29th, and on the 30th none.

The newest addition to the fleet of the Ocean Steamship Company, the *Prometheus*, arrived from Liverpool on the 23rd June on her first voyage to the East.

Tung Foong, who was convicted of murder at the Criminal Sessions on Tuesday and sentenced to death, attempted to commit suicide on the 24th June by cutting his wrist.

On the 24th June Mr. H. W. Johnson, the manager of the New Victoria Hotel, Shameen, Canton, died from typhoid fever at the Government Civil Hospital. The deceased was formerly a member of the Hongkong Police Force and was held in very high respect.

On the 28th June the men-of-war in harbour were dressed in honour of Her Majesty the Queen's Coronation Day and at one o'clock a salute was fired. Her Majesty succeeded to the throne on the 20th June, 1837, and was crowned on the 28th June, 1838.

Mr. C. M. Firth, of the P. & O. Company, our ex-tennis champion, has been transferred to Shanghai, and left by the *Pekin* on the 28th June. Mr. Firth will be missed on the Cricket ground and in the tennis contests next season, and Shanghai is to be congratulated on his acquisition.

From the *Courrier de Saigon* we learn that on board the German steamer *Pean*, from Hongkong, the Customs officers discovered 450 taels of contraband opium. The steamer was placed under arrest, but the consignee gave a bond for \$25,000 in order that she might be allowed to proceed on her voyage.

The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Nethersole Hospitals begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donations to the funds of the hospitals:—

Nippon Yusen Kaisha	\$50
S. Shimizee	20
Yan Wo Cheong	10

At a Marine Court held at the Harbour Master's office on the 23rd June, twenty Chinese firemen were charged before Commander R. Murray Ramsey with wilfully disobeying the lawful commands of C. H. Kemp, master of the British steamship *Moyune*, whilst on board that ship in Hongkong harbour on the 22nd inst. Evidence proving the charge was given by the captain and steward and defendants were each sentenced to 10 days' hard labour.

The British steamer *Strathallan* grounded on a sandbank in Hainan Channel on her way from Hongay to Hongkong, and on her arrival here on Friday the Dock Company took charge of her. The vessel was delayed only two hours by the accident, as she floated off herself, and it is not thought she sustained any damage beyond the clogging of the injection pipes and circulation pumps. The *Strathallan* was chartered by Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., and was carrying a cargo of coal. Her agents are Messrs. Dodwell, Carlill & Co.

We are glad to observe signs of increased activity in connection with the Praya Reclamation works between Ice-house Street and Pottinger Street. The disgraceful condition in which the foreshore has been so long allowed to remain has caused a good deal of sickness in the neighbourhood and strong representations have been made to the Government on the subject. The complaints appear to have been recognised as reasonable, and it is to be hoped the Government will tolerate no further delay in the matter.

Barraging snatching is an old form of crime in Hongkong and lately it has been on the increase. Most of the robberies are of a particularly audacious character, occurring in crowded thoroughfares and in the open daylight. On Monday there were two such cases in Queen's Road and fortunately both the thieves were caught practically redhanded. One of them had resorted to the old trick of throwing pepper into his victim's eyes, and now he is to be "peppered" himself. The thieves were taken before Hon. Commander Hastings on Tuesday and each was ordered to be imprisoned for six months and to undergo two floggings of twelve strokes each with the rattan. This sort of punishment is likely to soon put a stop to these barefaced robberies.

There were 2,286 visitors to the City Hall Museum last week, of whom 155 were Europeans.

At the Magistracy on the 24th June, before Hon. Commander W. C. H. Hastings, Wong Yau was charged with stealing watches, jewellery, and money, altogether of the value of \$300, from Mr. David Kennedy, of Causeway Bay. The prisoner was employed as boy by Mr. Kennedy and on Tuesday morning, during his master's absence, he broke open a drawer and took away watches, scarf pins, match boxes and other articles, and thirty dollars. He immediately absconded and information was sent to Inspector Mann as soon as the robbery was discovered. The police soon got on the track of the thief and on the 24th June he was arrested by a Chinese detective at Yau-mati with the whole of the stolen property in his possession. He admitted the theft. He was remanded for further enquiries, as he has been previously convicted. He was again brought up on the 29th June, when he was committed for trial.

At the Police Court on the 29th June, before Hon. Commander W. C. H. Hastings, Li Ying was charged with a brutal assault upon a Chinese passenger on the *Kaisow* whilst on a voyage from Singapore. On the afternoon of the 23rd inst. the prisoner suddenly seized the passenger by the queue and then hacked him in a terrible manner with a hatchet. The officers on the ship witnessed the extraordinary attack and as quickly as possible the assailant was flung to the ground, secured, and then taken below, where he was kept in irons. The victim was shockingly injured about the head, face, neck, and shoulders, and it is really a wonder that he did not die from the injuries. On the arrival of the vessel here on Sunday the police were called on board and the prisoner given into custody, while the wounded man was conveyed to the Government Civil Hospital. The hatchet was also handed over to the police. The prisoner was remanded for a week.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The *N. C. Daily News* of the 27th June says:—News was received here by wire yesterday of the death, in his fifty-eighth year, at Royat, in France, of Mr. William Brand of Shanghai. Mr. Brand came originally to Shanghai in 1862 to the firm of Smith, Kennedy & Co., and soon became one of the most active and popular members of the then small community. When the firm of Smith, Kennedy & Co. came to an end, Mr. Brand joined Mr. A. C. Westall in establishing the firm of Westall, Brand & Co., and subsequently joined his cousins in the firm of Brand Bros. & Co., of which he was a member at the time of his death. When the last mail left London, Mr. Brand was in good health and spirits and was contemplating a short holiday at Royat. Five days ago news was received that he was ailing, and that then considerable anxiety was felt about him. He was suffering from dysentery, and its course must have been very rapid, as he died on Thursday morning. He leaves a widow and an adopted daughter, and his death leaves a sensible gap in the ranks of the "old residents" of Shanghai.

The *N. C. Daily News* of the 20th June says:—The German steamer *Daphne*, which arrived from Hongkong yesterday, stranded on one of the islands of the Fisherman Group on Thursday morning. Fine, clear weather was experienced to the Hieshans, and from thence to Steep Island dense fogs were encountered. Tongting was sighted about midnight on Wednesday and the course set for Steep Island Pass. About 7 a.m. the ship was stopped and a cast of the lead taken, which gave a depth of 21 fathoms. The engines were then put slow ahead and a few minutes after the ship grounded on what was thought to be Wood Island. The engines were reversed, but without effect, so the forward ballast tank was pumped out and cargo shifted from the forehold. Fortunately the tide was rising, and after remaining fast for about 2½ hours the *Daphne* floated off and proceeded for Shanghai, where she arrived yesterday morning with her fore-peak full of water. The full extent of the damage, which is thought to be slight, cannot be ascertained until the steamer is docked.

The death is recorded of M. Hincelot, the Manager of the Russo-Chinese Bank at Shanghai. The *N. C. Daily News* of the 25th June says:—The death of the late M. Ferdinand Hincelot was entirely unexpected. He had a fit on Friday last, and had been ailing somewhat since, and on Tuesday afternoon he expressed himself as being tired of staying in his room, saying that he would come down to his office the next day (yesterday). He had his dinner, and his wife was about to retire herself, after making him comfortable for the night, when he gave one gasp and expired. He is understood to have died of meningitis. M. Hincelot, who was much liked by all with whom he came in contact, was in the East some years ago as a clerk in the Comptoir d'Escompte; and when M. Vouillemont went home, M. Hincelot returned to act as Manager. He transferred his services to the Russo-Chinese Bank, when that institution took over the Comptoir National. The funeral took place yesterday afternoon, there being a large attendance of his friends at the New Cemetery. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. J. Stevens, the pallbearers being M. G. Dubail, Consul-General of France, Mr. J. E. Reding, Russian Consul, and Messrs. Burchardt, Knaff, Iacroix, Mottet, Toche, and Vinay. M. Hincelot leaves a widow and children, who have the deep sympathy of all in Shanghai.

COMMERCIAL.

TEA.

CANTON, 30th June.—Macao Congous.—Settlements for the past fortnight amount to 3,100 Boxes at Tls. 11-24 per picul, consisting principally of Good Medium and Fine Teas for which prices have ruled somewhat lower: of Common and Medium kinds there is comparatively nothing on offer, and it is now impossible to replace purchases made a fortnight ago at Tls. 12-15 per picul. For the Continent small shipments, probably under old contracts, are going forward, but for Australia we hear of no business. Scented Capers.—Settlements for the fortnight are reported at 30,000 Boxes at Tls. 10-28 per picul, making a total to date of 80,000 Boxes, against 93,000 Boxes to the same date last season. Prices generally are lower, the decline being more marked in "Fine;" we quote Common and Medium down Tl. 1 per picul. Good Medium and Fine Tls. 3-4 per picul, as compared with opening rates, whilst Curo, which is in small supply, shows no quotable change. Teamen hold large stocks, and there being no urgent demand we should see a further decline in prices. There is no improvement to note in the quality, and scenting-flower is, for the time being, only in moderate supply.

AMOI, 18th June.—Formosa Oolongs.—Arrivals of New Season's Tea amount to 96,043 half chests, of which 42,208 half-chests are on Foreign account, against 171,336 half-chests and 129,978 half-chests respectively at same time last year. There are no settlements in Amoy reported. Amoy Oolongs.—Arrivals are 2,180 half-chests against 14,852 half-chests at even date last Season.

SHANGHAI, 26th June.—(From Messrs. Welch Lewis & Co.'s circular).—London deliveries of China Congou for May were 1,790,000 lbs. and stocks on 31st May were 11,800,000 lbs. "Type" is quoted at 4½ for August. The stock of Green Tea in London on 31st ultimo were 3,900,000 lbs. Ha-kow advices of 22nd June give total arrivals to date at 811,000 half-chests, against 824,000 half-chests to corresponding date last season. The stock in native hands was 123,000 half-chests, against 36,000 half-chests last season. A few small chops of 2nd crop Ning-chows had found buyers at Tls. 20 to Tls. 21 a picul; the quality of these kinds was considered inferior to last season's. Black Tea.—Musters representing a few thousand half-chests of Tea have been on the market for some time past without attracting any attention. One or two small settlements have been effected, but nothing has been done worth reporting. The majority of the Teas on offer are rain depreciated or otherwise blemished. The blind adherence of the Natives to primitive methods of curing Tea is costing them dear this year, to say nothing of the injury done to the trade by shipping large quantities of more or less unpalatable Tea to consuming markets. The money losses from preventible causes on the first crop are said to be in the neighbourhood of a million and a half taels. In our opinion it is a good crop spoiled by want of ordinary care, and an excellent crop would have been secured if proper storage for raw leaf and

some few modern appliances had been available at critical picking time to protect the Tea during a fortnight or so of wet weather. It is hopeless, however, to expect the Natives to adopt any remedial measures, it being in their minds "sky pidgin" that has caused the damage. Green Tea.—After an unwonted delay an accumulation of musters of Pingsueys, Hoochows, and Local Packed Teas were put on the market on 22nd instant, too numerous to be carefully valued in a single day. Their reception was the coldest possible, and the market up to the time of writing is virtually unopened; the difference between sellers' and buyers' ideas of value is at least 15 per cent. Beyond saying a word in favour of some of the few so-called Hoochows, which are really nice Teas, there is nothing special to be said about the Teas yet shown. The same dead level of unattractive commonness which we have become accustomed to expect in Pingsueys of late years is again observable. On the whole, they are no worse in quality than the same descriptions were last season, but they are certainly no better, and consequently they are disappointing. Local packs and Wenchows have not been shown in sufficient quantities for us to judge of the crop, but a few rather attractive lines have found buyers at full but not extravagant rates. Fychows are beginning to arrive and Fine Country Teas may be looked for in about two weeks. It is said that Moyunes may arrive before the Tienkais, owing to the market for leaf in Tienkai having been late in opening, native sellers' and buyers' ideas of price being widely divergent. Arrivals to date are 28,000 half-chests.

EXPORT OF TEA FROM CHINA TO GREAT BRITAIN.

	1896-97 lbs.	1895-96 lbs.
Canton and Macao	1,418,704	1,970,181
Shanghai and Hankow...	9,016,933	8,285,283
	10,435,637	10,255,464

EXPORT OF TEA FROM CHINA TO UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

	1896-97 lbs.	1895-96 lbs.
Shanghai	874,614	3,767,942
Amoy	1,458,295	2,770,691
	2,332,909	6,538,633

EXPORT OF TEA FROM CHINA TO ODESSA.

	1896-97 lbs.	1895-96 lbs.
Shanghai and Hankow ...	12,583,267	19,740,376

EXPORT OF TEA FROM JAPAN TO UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

	1896-97 lbs.	1895-96 lbs.
Yokohama	4,857,652	7,985,534
Kobe	1,107,531	1,170,801
	5,965,183	9,156,335

SILK.

CANTON, 1st July.—Tsatlces.—About 700 bales have been settled for London. Re-reels.—There are no transactions to report since our last and quotations are nominally unchanged. Filatures.—Have remained in fairly good enquiry at low prices, and prices having declined \$10 to \$15 per picul, a fair number of these orders have been executed. From prices paid we quote: \$600/\$95 for Cheong Kee, Kwong Lun Fung, Shing King Lun, Yee Wo Loong, 9/11, \$602/585 for Miu King Lun 11/13, 13/15, \$585/570 for Kwong Sun On 11/13, 13/15, \$575 for Kwong Ho 11/13, \$575 for Kai Sun Cheong 13/15 (2nd crop), \$480/455 for Bon 3me ordre 11/13, 13/15. Shortreels for America remain entirely neglected. Waste.—Quiet, prices rather weaker. Stocks.—Tsatlce, 800 bales; Filature, 4,000 bales. We append quotations in Canton, with laying down cost in London and Lyons, Exchange 6 months' sight 2 3/4 and Fcs. 2.84 per Dollar:

Tsatlce	No. 1	\$415	= 8/7
	No. 2	\$430	= 8/3
	No. 3	\$415	= 8/-
	No. 4	\$405	= 7/9
	No. 4 1/2	\$400	= 7/8
	No. 5	\$390	= 7/6
Filature 1st class	11/13...	\$600 to \$590	
1st "	13/15...	\$600 to \$590	
2nd "	9/11...	\$590	
2nd "	10/12...	\$570	
2nd "	13/15...	\$550 to \$560	
2nd "	10/12...	\$540 to \$550	
3rd "	11/13...	\$470 to \$450	
3rd "	13/15...	\$470 to \$450	

Long-reels Lacklow	\$480	
Satow	\$465	
Suilam	\$450	
Re-reels Lacklow No. 1.	\$485	
No. 2.	\$470	
No. 3.	\$455	
No. 4.	\$435	
Mahang No. 1.	\$460	
Punjum Books No. 1 & 2.	\$120	
No. 3 & 4.	\$76	
Punjum Waste	\$66	
Steam Waste Extra	\$90	
Market Extra	\$72	
No. 1	\$53	
Gum Waste No. 2	\$50	
Re-reel Waste	\$82	
Pierced Cocoons	\$64	
Settlements for the fortnight:—		
1896-97.	1895-96.	
For Europe ... 1,700 bales	1,200 bales.	
For America .. 100 "	600 "	
For Bombay .. 170 "	150 "	
[& 60 piculs.	[& 60 piculs.	

SHANGHAI, 26th June.—(From Mr. A. R. Burkill's circular.)—London advices to 23rd current quote a firm market, and give 8/11 and 10/- as quotations for Gold Kilings and Blue Elephants. Raw Silk.—The market is quite inactive, and the views of buyers and sellers differ very considerably. Holder are disinclined to offer Gold Kilings under Tls. 350, and nothing in the position of the home markets warrants such a price. Transactions in New Silk are confined to 50 bales of Green Kahings at Tls. 375 for Cicada I. and Tls. 335 for M. A parcel of Old Kilings has been taken at Tls. 335. China Filatures.—There have been some small settlements for continental markets at quotations. Arrivals, as per Customs Returns 18th to 24th current, 1,677 bales White, 10 piculs Yellow, and 136 piculs Wild Silk. Waste Silk—3/400 piculs of Tussah 1 and 2 have been settled at Tls. 26 and 22. No arrivals of new season's Wastes yet. Pongees.—Small settlements of Shantungs at Tls. 3.10 for 23/24 oz. goods are reported. The export of Steam Filatures since 1st June is:—To Continent 76 bales, to America 25 bales.

EXPORT OF SILK FROM CHINA AND JAPAN TO EUROPE.

	1896-97 bales.	1895-96 bales.
Canton	2,321	1,793
Shanghai	1,774	4,783
	4,095	6,578

EXPORT OF SILK FROM CHINA AND JAPAN TO AMERICA.

	1896-97 bales.	1895-96 bales.
Canton	115	91
Shanghai	136	720
	251	1,651

CAMPHOR.

HONGKONG, 1st July.—The one of the market is a little firmer. Quotations for Formosa are \$37.50 to \$38.00. During the past week sales have been 150 piculs.

SUGAR.

HONGKONG, 1st July.—There is again a slight improvement to the market, and prices are advancing. Following are the quotations:—Shekloong, No. 1, White...\$7.20 to 7.23 per picl do. " 2, White... 6.57 to 6.60 " Shekloong, No. 1, Brown... 4.50 to 4.52 " do. " 2, Brown... 4.32 to 4.35 " Swatow, No. 1, White... 7.12 to 7.15 " do. " 2, White... 6.47 to 6.50 " Swatow, No. 1, Brown... 4.42 to 4.44 " do. " 2, Brown... 4.27 to 4.30 " Soochow Sugar Candy...10.81 to 10.85 " Shekloong " 9.36 to 9.40 "

MISCELLANEOUS EXPORTS.

The American ship *Governor Robie*, Hongkong to New York, 21st June, took:—16,727 rolls Matting, 3,125 packages Fire Crackers, 432 cases Blackwoodware, 200 boxes Saigon Cassia, and 10 cases Hemptwine. From Kobe:—3,706 rolls Matting, 695 bales Bamboos, and 243 cases Curios.

The steamer *Glengarry*, Hongkong to London, 22nd June, took:—Tea (38,388 lbs. Scented Caper, 12,495 lbs. Congou), 61 drums Paint, and 11 packages Sundries; for Manchester:—100 bales Waste Silk.

The German steamer *Prinz Heinrich*, Hongkong to Aden, 23rd June, took:—150 cases Cassia; for Alexandria:—3 cases Silk Piece Goods; for Genoa:—25 bales Hemp, and 10 cases Essential Oil; for Milan:—100 bales Waste Silk; for Trieste:—300 boxes Cassia Ligna, and 5 boxes Essential Oil; for Lisbon:—10 cases Sundries, and 1 case Tea; for Bremen:—323 rolls Matting, 150 packages Tea, 10 boxes Palm Fans, 7 cases Sundries, 2 cases Ginger, and 1 case Silk and Silverware; for Bremen option Hamburg:—132 rolls Matting; for Hamburg:—211 bales Feathers; for Rio de Janeiro:—2 cases Porcelainware, and 2 cases Rattanware; for Amsterdam:—20 rolls Matting, 17 cases Chinaware, 10 cases Tea Sticks, 2 cases Silk, and 3 cases Curios; for Rotterdam:—4 cases Chinaware; for Antwerp:—340 bales Split Bamboos, 260 bales Feathers, 60 cases Carabines, 51 boxes Chinaware, 42 cases Rifles, 25 bales Rattancore, 20 cases Bristles, 17 bales Tea Powder, 10 packages Canes, 6 cases Bayonets, 5 bales Leaf Tobacco, 5 cases Cigars, 4 cases Merchandise, and 1 case Silk.

The American bark *Gerard C. Tobey*, Hongkong to New York, 24th June took:—19,183 rolls Matting, 2,500 packages Crackers, 2,500 bales Cassia, 166 cases Chinaware, and 3 cases Blackwoodware.

The steamer *Caledonien*, Hongkong to France, 24th June, took:—439 bales Raw Silk, 11 cases Silk Piece Goods, 8 cases Essential Oil, 25 cases Staranised, 1,276 packages Tea, 4 packages Sundries, and 1 case Silverware; for Milan:—10 bales Raw Silk; for London:—20 bales Raw Silk.

The P. & O. steamer *Japan*, Hongkong to Buenos Ayres, 26th June, took:—900 packages Tea; for London:—2,040 bales Hemp, 4 cases Cigars, 250 bales Waste Silk, 625 packages Fire Crackers, 5 cases Cigars, 10 rolls Matting, 10 cases Persian Opium, 1 case Silk Piece Goods, 14 packages Sundries, and 7,215 boxes Tea (157,815 lbs.).

The steamer *Hector*, Hongkong to London, 27th June, took:—3,515 boxes Tea (129,445 lbs.), 16 cases Blackwoodware, 27 cases Chinaware, 1 case Cigars, 10 cases Essential Oil, 1 case Silks, 15 cases Effects, and 7 packages Sundries; for Liverpool:—10 cases Cigars; for Glasgow:—1 case Chinaware.

OPIUM.

HONGKONG, 1st July.—Bengal.—A better feeling has prevailed during the interval and prices have advanced to \$710 for New Patna, \$735 for Old Patna, \$727 for New Benares, and \$740 for Old Benares.

Malwa.—The market has improved all round, old descriptions particularly having ruled in good demand. Latest figures are as under:—

New	\$740 with allance of 1 1/2 to 3 cts.
Old (3 1/2 yrs.)	\$750 " 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 "
" (5/7 ")	\$770 " 0 to 2 "
" (8/10 ")	\$780 " 1/2 to 2 "

Persian.—Superior descriptions have been dealt in to a small extent and continue in some demand. Closing quotations are \$560 to \$600 for Oily and \$570 to \$645 for Paper-wrapped according to quality.

To-day's stocks are estimated as under:—

New Patna	2,000 chests.
Old Patna	380 "
New Benares	200 "
Old Benares	69 "
Malwa	340 "
Persian	1,000 "

COURSE OF THE HONGKONG OPIUM MARKET.

DATE.	PATNA.		BENARES.		MALWA.	
	New.	Old.	New.	Old.	New.	Old.
1896.	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
June 24	678 1/2	712 1/2	690	730	740/750	770/780
June 25	700	725	715	740	740/750	770/780
June 26	702 1/2	732 1/2	725	740	740/750	770/780
June 27	705	732 1/2	725	740	740/750	770/780
June 28	705	732 1/2	725	740	740/750	770/780
June 29	707 1/2	735	722 1/2	740	740/750	770/780
June 30	707 1/2	735	722 1/2	740	740/750	770/780
July 1	710	735	727 1/2	740	740/750	770/780

COTTON.

HONGKONG, 1st July.—Holders have shown some firmness during the past fortnight, which had the effect of steadying the market. Business was put through at slightly better rates, say 25 cents per picul. Stocks: Bengal, about 7,000 bales.

Bombay	\$12.00 to 15.00 p. pl.
Kurrachee	12.00 to 14.50 "
Bengal, Rangoon, and	14.25 to 15.25 "
Dacca	

Shanghai and Japanese. \$17.00 to 19.00 p. pl.
Tungchow and Ningpo. 17.00 to 19.00 "
Madras. 12.00 to 15.50 "
Sales: 1,000 bales Bengal, Rangoon, and Dacca.

RICE.

HONGKONG, 1st July.—The market continues dull and a further decline in rates has to be reported. Closing quotations are:—

	per picul.
Saigon, Ordinary	\$2.15 to 2.18
" Round, good quality	2.41 to 2.45
" Long	2.57 to 2.60
Siam, Field, mill cleaned, No. 2	2.31 to 2.35
" Garden, " No. 1	2.68 to 2.70
" White	2.97 to 3.00
" Fine Cargo	3.22 to 3.25

COALS.

HONGKONG, 1st July.—Sales of 5,000 tons Japanese are reported. Quotations are:—
Cardiff \$12.50 to 12.85 ex ship, nominal.
Australian 6.50 to 6.75 ex ship, nominal.
Miike Lump 5.60 to 5.75 ex ship, nominal.
Miike Small 4.65 to 4.80 ex ship, do
Moji Lump 4.28 to 5.50 ex ship, nominal.

MISCELLANEOUS IMPORTS.

HONGKONG, 1st July.—Amongst the sales reported are the following:—

YARN AND PIECE GOODS:—Bombay Yarn.—25 bales No. 6 at \$65.50, 25 bales No. 8 at \$68, 965 bales No. 10 at \$63 to \$78.50, 300 bales No. 12 at \$75.50 to \$79, 660 bales No. 16 at \$65.50 to \$91, 780 bales No. 20 at \$90 to \$92.50.
Grey Shirtings.—600 pieces 8½ lbs. Red 7 Boys at \$2.42½, 1,500 pieces 6 lbs. Green Anchor at \$1.30, 600 pieces Green Peach at \$2.22½, 500 pieces 10 lbs. Palace at \$3.17½, 1,800 pieces 8½ lbs. Snake and Elephant at \$2.75, 600 pieces 8½ lbs. Blue Fish at \$2.32½, 300 pieces 8½ lbs. 3 Dogs at \$2.92½. **White Shirtings.**—250 pieces 1 at \$2.80, 250 pieces Man and Tiger at \$4.30, 750 pieces No. 3 at \$3.25, 1,000 pieces No. 100 at \$4.95, 150 pieces O. O. O. at \$5.20. **T-Cloths.**—600 pieces 8 lbs. Mexican Gold Dragon at \$2.60, 375 pieces 7 lbs. Mexican 4 Stags at \$2.12½. **Long Ells.**—200 pieces 10 lbs. Scarlet at \$7.75. **Camlets.**—50 pieces 5 Cocks assorted at \$13.50.

Metals:—Iron.—2,000 bundles Nail Rods Belgian No. 1½ at \$3.20. **Yellow Metals.**—60 cases New 14/24 ozs. at \$25.50. **Tin.**—500 boxes tin-plates at \$5, 200 slabs Foongchai at \$33.

COTTON YARN.

	per bale
Bombay—Nos. 10 to 20	\$64.00 to \$92.50
English—Nos. 16 to 24	104.00 to 108.00
" 22 to 24	109.00 to 112.00
" 28 to 32	114.00 to 119.00
" 38 to 42	124.00 to 131.00

COTTON PIECE GOODS.

	per piece
Grey Shirtings—6½ lbs.	1.40 to 1.55
7½ lbs.	1.85 to 2.05
8½ lbs.	2.20 to 3.10
9 to 10 lbs.	3.20 to 4.00
White Shirtings—54 to 56 rd.	2.30 to 2.50
58 to 60 "	2.65 to 3.25
64 to 66 "	3.30 to 3.75
Fine	4.05 to 6.90
Book-folds.	3.20 to 5.40
Victoria Lawns—12 yards	0.60 to 1.25
T-Cloths—6½ lbs. (32 in.), Ord'y.	1.40 to 1.55
7½ lbs. (32 ")	1.80 to 2.95
6½ lbs. (32 "), Mexs.	1.60 to 1.75
7½ lbs. (32 ")	2.15 to 2.40
8 to 8½ lbs. (36 in.)	2.35 to 3.05
Drills, English—40 yds., 13½ to 14½ lbs.	3.20 to 4.30

FANCY COTTONS

Turkey Red Shirtings—1½ to 5½ lbs.	1.30 to 3.50
Brocades—Dyed	3.75 to 4.50
Damasks	0.12 to 0.15
Chintzes—Assorted	0.07 to 0.10
Velvets—Black, 22 in.	0.21 to 0.28
Velveteens—18 in.	0.16 to 0.20

Handkerchiefs—Imitation Silk 0.40 to 0.85
WOOLLENS

	per yard
Spanish Stripes—Sundry chops.	0.60 to 0.95
German	1.00 to 1.15
Habit, Med., and Broad Cloths.	1.25 to 3.50
Long Ells—Scarlet	6.90 to 8.00
Assorted	7.00 to 8.10

Cuttings 8½ lbs., 100 tons Liverpool Horse-shoes 87½, 200 tons London shoes 82½, 300 tons Shoes 83½ c. i. f., 2,000/2,500 boxes Bamboo Steel "Double Horse" 211 c. i. f. Contracts have also been made for several lots of Bright Iron Ware, and during the last few days the home market for this article has advanced again.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS

WEDNESDAY, 1st July.

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	2/2½
Bank Bills, on demand	2/2½
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight	2/2½
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight	2/2½
Credits, at 4 months' sight	2/2½
Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight	2/2½
ON PARIS.—	
Bank Bills, on demand	2.77
Credits, at 4 months' sight	2.82
ON GERMANY.—	
On demand	2.24
ON NEW YORK.—	
Bank Bills, on demand	53½
Credits, 60 days' sight	54½
ON BOMBAY.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	186
Bank, on demand	186½
ON CALCUTTA.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	186
Bank, on demand	186½
ON SHANGHAI.—	
Bank, at sight	72½
Private, 30 days' sight	73½
ON YOKOHAMA.—	
On demand	4 % pm.
ON MANILA.—	
On demand	16 % pm.
ON SINGAPORE.—	
On demand	4 % pm.
SOVEREIGNS, Bank's Buying Rate	8.93
GOLD LEAF, 100 fine, per tael	46.90

JOINT STOCK SHARES.

HONGKONG, 1st July.—Business has been fairly active during the week under review, although towards its close the approach of settling day and offers from the outports to sell most stocks have caused a few slack days. The June settlements (the heaviest for many years) were arranged satisfactorily, few, if any, shares having been thrown on the market; this has had the effect of strengthening the market, which closes steady generally.

BANKS.—Hongkong and Shanghai remain unchanged with little or no business. A few small lots pressed on our market from the north elicited such low offers that no business resulted. Nationals continue neglected with sellers at quotation.

MARINE INSURANCES.—China Traders have changed hands at \$78½, and although no more are obtainable at the rate a good many are on offer at \$79. Yangtszes after sales up north at \$140 and \$145 have improved to \$147½. North-Chinas continue quiet with small sales at quotation.

FIRE INSURANCES.—Hongkongs have been freely offered during the week at \$337½, but we have heard of no sales. Chinas have also been neglected with only small sales at \$97.

SHIPPING.—Hongkong, Canton, and Macao continue to rule very quiet; a few small lots have changed hands at \$34 cash. Indo-Chinas have also been neglected with few, if any, sales. The dividend of 16s. per share was paid on the 30th. China and Manilas have continued in favour and are wanted at quotation, but shares are on offer at a point higher. Douglasses after further sales at \$62½ and \$63 have improved to \$65 with sales; more shares are obtainable at the rate, however, without finding buyers. China Mutuals continue totally neglected.

REFINERIES.—China Sugars have continued to rule dull and we have no sales to report. A small demand from the north at \$110 exists at the time of writing, but no shares seem to be forthcoming at that rate. Luzons have changed hands at \$67, \$67½, and \$68, closing steady with probable sellers at the last rate.

MINING.—Punjoms have been more or less neglected with small sales at \$13½, \$14, and \$14½, closing firm with buyers at the last rate. New Balmorals have changed hands and are enquired for at \$2.50. Jelebus have found buyers at \$3.10, and Raubs at \$5.25. Olivers remain unchanged.

DOCKS, WHARVES, AND GODOWNS.—Hongkong and Whampoa Docks although not in any great demand have ruled firm. Small buyers having had to pay 184 per cent. prem. for shares; at time of writing shares are wanted at that rate without finding sellers. Kowloon Wharves have been very dull at \$52 with but little business. Wanchais no business to report.

LANDS, HOTELS, AND BUILDINGS.—Hongkong Lands have been in some demand and shares have changed hands at \$72, \$72½, and \$73, market closing steady. Hotels have further declined to \$25 with small sales. Humphreys Estate have changed hands at \$9. West Points continue neglected.

MISCELLANEOUS.—We have only to report small sales of Watsons at \$12.25 and \$12.50, Fenwicks at \$28 to \$27½, Electrics at \$7.10, and Ropes at \$126.

Closing quotations are as follows:

COMPANY.	PAID UP.	QUOTATIONS.
Banks—		[\$357.50]
Hongkong & Shanghai	\$125	186 p. ct. prem.—
China & Japan, pref.	25	nominal
Do. ordinary	£1 10s.	nominal
Do. deferred	£1	£2, buyers
Natl. Bank of China		
B. Shares	£8	\$29, sellers
Founders Shares	£1	\$115, sellers
Bell's Asbestos E. A.	15s.	\$7, sellers
Brown & Co., H. G.	\$50	\$6, buyers
Campbell, Moore & Co.	\$10	\$5
Carmichael & Co.	\$20	\$8
China Sugar	\$100	\$110
Dakin, Cruick's & Co.	\$5	\$0.50 sales
Dairy Farm Co.	\$10	\$5
Fenwick & Co., Geo.	\$25	\$27½, sales & sellers
Green Island Cement	\$10	\$17½
H. & China Bakery	\$50	\$30
Hongkong & C. Gas	£10	\$110, buyers
Hongkong Electric	\$8	\$7
H. H. L. Tramways	\$190	\$96
Hongkong Hotel	\$50	\$25, sales
Hongkong Ice	\$25	\$103
H. & K. Wharf & G.	\$50	\$52, sellers
Hongkong Rope	\$50	\$126
H. & W. Dock	\$125	184 p. ct. prem.—
Insurances—		[\$355, a. & buyers]
Canton	\$50	\$200, sellers
China Fire	\$50	\$97, sellers
China Traders'	\$25	\$79, sales & sellers
Hongkong Fire	\$50	\$337½, sal. & sellers
North-China	£25	Tls. 200, sales
Straits	\$20	\$28½
Union	\$25	\$237½, sellers
Yangtze	\$60	\$147½, sales
Land and Building—		
H. Land Investment	\$50	\$73, sales
Humphreys Estate	\$10	\$9, sales & sellers
Kowloon Land & B.	\$30	\$18½, sellers
West Point Building	\$40	\$18, sellers
Luzon Sugar	\$100	\$68, sales & sellers
Mining—		
Charbonnages	Fcs. 500	\$72½
Jelebu	\$5	\$3.10, sales
New Balmoral	\$3	\$2.50, buyers
Oliver's Mines, A.	\$5	\$8, sellers
Do. B.	\$2½	\$4, sellers
Punjom	\$4	\$14½, sales
Do. Preference	\$1	\$3.70
Raubs	13s. 10d.	\$5.25, sales
Steamship Coys.—		
China and Manila	\$50	\$74
China Mutual Ord.	£5	£3, sellers
Do. Preference	£10	£3.10, sales & sellers
Douglas S. S. Co.	\$50	\$65, sales & sellers
H. Canton and M.	\$15	\$34, sales & sellers
Indo-China S. N.	£10	\$59, ex. div. sellers
Wanchai Warehouse Co.	\$37½	\$45, buyers
Watson & Co., A. S.	\$10	\$12.50, sal. & buyers

CHATER & VERNON, Share Brokers.

SHANGHAI, 26th June.—(From Messrs. J. P. Bisset & Co.'s report.)—Banks.—Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.—The only transaction reported is a sale on the 19th at 188 per cent. premium. Shares are offering at this price. There is no business to report in other Bank shares. Shipping.—Indo-China S. N. Co., Ltd., shares were placed at Tls. 48 cash and Tls. 50 for August. The market is weak, with sellers. There was no others business reported under this head. Dock.—Shares in S. C. Faruham & Co. changed hands at Tls. 209 and Tls. 210 cash and Tls. 212½ for July delivery. Marine Insurance.—China Traders' shares are wanted at \$79. North Chinas are offering at Tls. 200. Yangtszes have been freely dealt in at \$137½ to \$142½ cash, and \$145 for July and August, and \$155 for September and October. Straits have been sold at \$28.75 to \$28.25 cash. \$29 and \$28.75 for July, and \$29½ for August.

1. Camlets—Assorted	18.00 to 27.00
Lastings—30 yds., 31 inches, Assorted	10.00 to 15.00
Orleans—Plain	3.00 to 3.60
	per pair
Blankets—8 to 12 lbs.	4.20 to 8.40

METALS

	per picul
Iron—Nail Rod	3.15 to —
Square, Flat Round Bar ...	3.00 to —
Swedish Bar	4.75 to 4.80
Small Round Rod	3.55 to —
Hoop	4.50 to —
Old Wire Rope	3.00 to —
Lead, Australian	6.70 to —
	per case
Yellow M'tal—Muntz, 14/28 oz. 26.00 to —	
Vivian's, 16/32 oz. 25.00 to —	
Elliot's, 16/28 oz. 25.50 to —	
Japan Copper, Slabs	24.75 to —
Tin	35.50 to 35.75

	per box
Tin-Plates	5.00 to —
	per cwt. case
Steel	4.25 to —

SUNDRIES

	per picul
Quicksilver	101.00 to —
	per box
Window Glass	3.35 to —
	per 10-gal. case
Kerosene Oil	1.92 to —

SHANGHAI, 25th June.—(From Messrs. Nosl, Murray & Co.'s Piece Goods Trade report.)—Considering the manner in which dealers have been buying during the past three weeks it is not surprising that we have to report a lull in the market during the period under review, but at the same time it must not be understood that there has been no buying or no intention to buy. Dealers have bought sufficient quantities of 8.4-lbs. Grey Shirtings, White Shirtings, and Fancies to supply their apparent requirements and are only debarred from continuing operations in American Goods by the delivery demanded by sellers which would land goods here too late for the Northern markets. Against this there has been a marked improvement in demand for Heavy Shirtings, and the sales reported show but a small percentage of the business actually done. This applies more particularly to 36-in. 12-lbs. Goods, for which the Korean market is chiefly responsible, and it must be a matter of pleasure to importers to know that this small kingdom which has caused, and is now causing, much political talking is not quite dead yet. The market, though not buoyant, can safely be termed firm and for the medium qualities of 8.4-lbs. Grey Shirtings in stock, and not already sold, small advances may be reckoned upon. News from the outports continues satisfactory. Advices from Tientsin may appear easier, but exchange has recently been in favour of the northern dealers, so clearances, in consequence, have not shown any falling off. Reports from Newchwang and the River ports are better, while those from Chefoo and Ningpo are encouraging. From Szechuen there is no change. Clearances, all round, are very good.

Metals.—(From Mr. Alex. Biefield's report.)—26th June:—Generally the market has continued quiet, very little having been done in new Metals or in Sundries; in fact, as regards Sundries stocks are not moving off as they should, indents are scarce and even at auctions no interest is shown, it being difficult to obtain even reasonable bids. A few lines have been booked in Scrap and Old Metals, but with those exceptions there is simply nothing moving. Stocks generally are heavy. In addition to those items mentioned in my last the following contracts have been booked:—250 tons Old Cart Tyres 32s. 6d., 100 tons Steel Plate Fire Insurance.—Hongkong were placed, to Hongkong, at \$325, and there are now shares offering at 337½, also to Hongkong, without inducing buyers to come forward. Chinas were placed at \$95, for delivery on the 30th current. Wharfs.—Shanghai & Hongkew Wharf shares have been parted with at Tls. 117½ and are wanted. Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown shares have been in demand, and business was done to Hongkong at \$54, and from that port at the same price, and are wanted. Tugs.—Shanghai Tug Boat shares were placed at Tls. 210, Taku Tug and Lighter shares at T. Tls. 115, and Shanghai Cargo Boat shares at Tls. 200. Sugars.—Perak Sugar Cultivation shares changed hands at Tls. 45, and China Sugar Refining shares at \$113 to \$109. Luzon Sugar Refining shares were sold, to Hongkong, at \$66. Lands.—Shanghai Land Investment shares, fully paid up, were at sold Tls. 81, and with Tls. 30 paid up, at Tls. 60. Hongkong

Lang Investment shares were placed, to Hongkong, at \$72. Industrial.—Shares in Major Brothers have been sold at Tls. 45 and Tls. 44.50. Ewo Cotton S. & W. shares have been sold at Tls. 87½, and International C.M. shares at Tls. 97½. Laou-Kung-Mow shares are offering at Tls. 100. Mining.—Punjom Mining shares were placed at \$16, and Raub Australian Gold Mining shares at \$5.50, at which they are offering. Miscellaneous.—Shanghai-Sumatra Tobacco shares were placed at Tls. 105 cash and Tls. 110 for delivery on the 31st July, and Shanghai-Langkai Tobacco shares were sold at Tls. 650. Quotations are:—

Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.—\$360.

National Bank of China, Ltd.—\$29.

National Bank of China, Ltd.; Founders.—\$115.

Bank of China, Japan, and The Straits, Limited, pref. shares.—Nominal.

Bank of China, Japan, and The Straits, Limited, ordinary shares.—Nominal.

Bank of China, Japan, and The Straits, Limited, deferred shares.—22.

Indo-China Steam N. Co., Ltd.—Tls. 48.

China-Mutual Steam Nav. Co. pref. shares.—23.50.

China-Mutual Steam Nav. Co. ord. shares.—23 ls. 6d.

Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Co.—\$33½.

Douglas Steamship Co., Ltd.—\$62½.

Royd & Co., Ltd.; Founders.—Tls. 300.

Boyd & Co., Limited.—Tls. 207.50.

S. C. Farnham & Co.—Tls. 210.

Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd.—\$348½.

China Traders' Insurance Co., Ltd.—\$79½.

North China Insurance Co., Ltd.—Tls. 200.

Union Insurance Society of Canton, Ltd.—\$230.

Yangtze Insc. Assocn., Ltd.—\$143½.

Canton Insurance Office, Ltd.—\$20½.

Straits Insurance Co., Ltd.—\$28½.

Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.—\$331½.

China Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.—\$95.

Shanghai & Hongkew Wharf Co.—Tls. 117½.

Birt's Wharf Hide-curing and Wool-cleaning Company.—Tls. 55.

Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited.—\$54.

Sheridan Consolidated Mining and Milling Company, Limited.—Tls. 3½.

Punjom Mining Co., Ltd.—\$16.

Punjom Mining Co., Ltd., pref. shares.—\$3.90.

Jebeu Mining & Trading Co., Ltd.—\$3.30.

Raub Australian Gold Min. Co., Ltd.—\$5½.

Shanghai Tugboat Co., Ltd.—Tls. 210.

Taku Tug & Lighter Co., Ltd.—Tls. 115.

Shanghai Cargo Boat Co.—Tls. 200.

Co-operative Cargo Boat Co.—Tls. 185.

Perak Sugar Cultivation Co., Ltd.—Tls. 44½.

China Sugar Refining Co., Ltd.—\$109.

Luzon Sugar Refining Co., Ltd.—\$65½.

Shanghai Land Investment Co., Ltd. (fully paid).—Tls. 81.

Shanghai Land Investment Co., Ltd. (Tls. 30 paid).—Tls. 60.

Hongkong Land Invest. & A. Co., Ltd.—\$71½.

Kowloon Land & Building Co., Ltd.—\$19.

Humphreys Estate and Finance Co., Ltd.—\$9½.

Major Brothers, Limited.—Tls. 44½.

Ewo Cotton Spinning & W. Co., Ltd.—Tls. 87½.

International Cotton Man. Co., Ltd.—Tls. 97½.

Laou-kung-mow Cotton Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd.—Tls. 100.

Soy Chee Cotton Spinning Co., Ltd.—Tls. 400.

Shanghai Ice Company—Tls. 155.

Shanghai Gas Co.—Tls. 260.

Shanghai Waterworks Co., Ltd.—Tls. 256.

Shanghai Sumatra Tobacco Co.—Tls. 105.

Shanghai Langkat Tobacco Co., Ltd.—Tls. 650.

Shanghai Langkat Tobacco Co., Ltd., Founders.—Nominal.

Shanghai Horse Bazaar Co., Ltd.—Tls. 66.

J. Llewellyn & Co., Limited.—\$70.

Hall & Holtz, Ltd.—\$33.

A. S. Watson Co., Limited.—\$12½.

Bell's Asbestos Eastern Agency, Ltd.—\$8.

Hongkong Electric Co., Ltd.—\$7.

TONNAGE.

HONGKONG, 1st July.—Business in all directions has been very quiet and there has been very little demand for tonnage. Saigon to this there is no enquiry at all, the grain markets continuing unfavourable to merchants and prohibiting chartering. Two settlements are reported to have been effected in Saigon for small steamers at 5 cents per picul. Bangkok to Hongkong the quotation for the regular lines is only 10/15 cents per picul and further tonnage is not wanted. Newchwang to Canton there has been very little doing and two settlements only at about 16½ and 17½ cents are reported. In Japan coal freights there has been nothing doing. Rates may be quoted at \$1.75 to

Singapore and about \$1.25 to Hongkong. From Moji to Bombay \$3 per ton is being offered. In sailing tonnage there is nothing fresh to report. For New York there does not seem to be much enquiry. For San Francisco an enquiry is in the market, but the figure offered is not considered good enough at present.

There are seven vessels disengaged in port, registering 7,318 tons.

The following are the settlements:—

Troop—British ship, 1,526 tons, proceeds to Portland, O., under orders from owners.

Harland—British ship, 1,694 tons, proceeds to Portland, O., under orders from owners.

Elise—Norwegian barque, 516 tons, left in ballast for Puget Sound.

Isaac Reed—American ship, 1,489 tons, Hongkong to Baltimore, private terms.

Chas. E. Moody—American ship, 1,915 tons, Hongkong to New York, private terms.

Martha—German steamer, 1,560 tons, Moji to Hongkong and Canton, \$1.25 and \$1.70 per ton.

Inverlay—British steamer, 827 tons, Hongkong to Hongkong and Canton, 90 cents and \$1.30 per ton.

Falkenberg—German steamer, 1,175 tons, Hongkong to Hongkong, 75 cents per ton.

Argyle—British steamer, 2,005 tons, Hongkong to Hongkong, 80 cents per ton.

Brunhilde—German steamer, 977 tons, Newchwang and Chefoo to Canton, \$4,600.

Vorwarts—German steamer, 643 tons, Newchwang to Canton, 16½ cents per picul.

Talies—German steamer, 939 tons, Newchwang to Canton, \$4,100.

Sabine Rickmers—German steamer, 690 tons, Newchwang to Amoy, 18 cents per picul.

Apennine—German steamer, 696 tons, Saigon to Manila, thence Cebu to Hongkong, 32 cents per picul.

Amigo—German steamer, 822 tons, Iloilo to Hongkong, 16½ cents per picul.

Chusan—German steamer, 719 tons, Manila to Iloilo and Hongkong, 29 cents per picul.

Brunhilde—German steamer, 977 tons, monthly, 1/2 months, \$4,000 per month.

Oso—Norwegian steamer, 780 tons, monthly, 6/3 months, \$3,700 per month.

Strathallan—British steamer, 1,489 tons, monthly, 6 months, \$5,500 per month.

VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

For LONDON.—Aden (str.), Palawan (str.), Car-marthenshire (str.), Agamemnon (str.), Pakling (str.), Benlamers (str.).

For HAVRE.—Gerda (str.).

For MARSEILLES.—Oceanien (str.).

For BREMEN.—Preussen (str.).

For HONOLULU.—Chittagong (str.).

For VICTORIA.—Victoria (str.).

For SAN FRANCISCO.—Belgie (str.), Peru (str.), Socotra (str.).

For NEW YORK.—Sintram, Com. T. H. Allen, T. F. Oakes, Lucile, Manuel Llaguno, Hankow (str.), Charles E. Moody.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES SINCE LAST MAIL.

HONGKONG.

ARRIVALS.

June—
23, Loyal, German str., from Bangkok.
24, Haitan, British str., from Coast Ports.
24, Gerda, German str., from Kobe.
24, Lyeemoon, German str., from Chinkiang.
24, Fushun, Chinese str., from Shanghai.
24, Annandale, British str., from K'notan.
24, Chingping, Chinese str., from Tientsin.
24, Kong Alf, Norw. str., from Pokhoi.
24, Jacob Christensen, Norw. str., from Saigon.
24, Satsuma Maru, Jap. str., from Moji.
25, Mathilde, German str., from Pakhoi.
25, Japan, British str., from Foochow.
25, Inverlay, British str., from Canton.
25, Loksang, British str., from Canton.
25, Canton, British str., from Shanghai.
25, Feiching, British str., from Newchwang.
25, Letimbro, Italian str., from Bombay.
25, Germania, German str., from Amoy.
26, Hector, British str., from Shanghai.
26, Osborne, British str., from Singapore.
26, Devawongse, British str., from Bangkok.
26, Chihli, British str., from Canton.
26, Glenesk, British str., from Singapore.
26, Sunda, British str., from London.
26, Nanyang, German str., from Wuhai.
26, Strathallan, British str., from Hongkong.
26, Chinsang, British str., from Batoum.
27, Afridi, British str., from Moji.
27, Pekin, British str., from Bombay.

27, Nord, Norwegian str., from Bangkok.
 27, Formosa, British str., from Tamsui.
 27, Hinsang, British str., from Penang.
 27, Changsha, British str., from Sydney.
 27, Hikosan Maru, Jap. str., from K'otzu.
 28, Canton, British str., from Canton.
 28, Chintung, Chinese str., from Shanghai.
 28, Decima, German str., from Saigon.
 28, Fushun, Chinese str., from Canton.
 28, Independent, German str., from Chefoo.
 28, Kaisow, British str., from Glasgow.
 28, Tientsin, British str., from Shagghai.
 28, Wongkoi, British str., from Bangkok.
 28, Reina Cristina, Spanish cr., from Manila.
 28, Doris, German str., from Newchwang.
 29, China, German str., from Bangkok.
 29, Catherine Apear, Brit. str., from Calcutta.
 29, Ancona, British str., from Yokohama.
 29, Socotra, British ship, from Macassar.
 30, Victoria, Swedish str., from Singapore.
 30, Lyeemoon, German str., from Canton.
 30, Strathesk, British str., from Yokohama.
 30, Tsinan, British str., from Foochow.
 30, Kaiser-i-Hind, British str., from Shanghai.
 30, Hanoi, French str., from Haiphong.
 30, Holstein, German str., from Hongay.
 30, Preussen, German str., from Bremen.
 30, Victoria, British str., from Tacoma.
 30, Credmoor, British ship, from Cardiff.
 30, Kweiyang, British str., from Tientsin.

July—

1, Feiching, British str., from Canton.
 1, Chingping, Chinese str., from Canton.
 1, Fooksang, British str., from Canton.
 1, Independent, German str., from Canton.
 1, St. Louis, French str., from Chefoo.
 1, Haimun, British str., from Amoy.
 1, Paramitta, Amr. ship, from New York.
 1, Triumph, German str., from Pakhoi.
 1, Fuk Po, Chinese transport, from Hankow.
 1, Memnon, British str., from Sandakan.

June—

DEPARTURES.

24, Ingraban, German str., for Singapore.
 24, Woolwich, British str., for Shanghai.
 24, Ask, Danish str., for Hoihow.
 24, Caledonien, French str., for Europe.
 24, Gerard C. Toby, Amr. bark, for N. York.
 24, Chosang, British str., for Swatow.
 24, Hailong, British str., for Swatow.
 24, Machew, British str., for Hoihow.
 24, Moyune, British str., for London.
 24, Chingping, Chinese str., for Canton.
 25, Cassius, German str., for Yokohama.
 25, Lyeemoon, German str., for Canton.
 25, Fushun, Chinese str., for Canton.
 25, Apenrade, German str., for Saigon.
 25, Canton, British str., for Canton.
 25, China, British str., for San Francisco.
 25, Clara, German str., for Amoy.
 25, Kong Beng, British str., for Bangkok.
 25, Prometheus, British str., for Amoy.
 25, Yuensang, British str., for Manila.
 26, Australian, British str., for Kobe.
 26, Chihli, British str., for Foochow.
 26, Feiching, British str., for Canton.
 26, Haitan, British str., for Swatow.
 26, Japan, British str., for London.
 26, Loksang, British str., for Swatow.
 26, Onahg, British str., for Singapore.
 26, P. C. C. Klao, British str., for Bangkok.
 27, Hector, British str., for Singapore.
 27, Nanyang, German str., for Canton.
 27, Tailee, German str., for Newchwang.
 27, Annandale, British str., for Kutchinotzu.
 27, Gerda, German str., for Hamburg.
 27, Germania, German str., for Singapore.
 27, Hongkong, French str., for Haiphong.
 27, Oceana, German str., for Yokohama.
 28, Argyll, British str., for Hongay.
 28, Chinsang, British str., for Swatow.
 28, Inverlay, British str., for Hongay.
 28, Loosok, British str., for Bangkok.
 28, Loyal, German str., for Hoihow.
 28, Mathilde, German str., for Hoihow.
 28, Osborne, British str., for Kobe.
 28, Pekin, British str., for Shanghai.
 28, Satsuma Maru, Jap. str., for Shanghai.
 28, Siam, British str., for Swatow.
 28, Sultan, Norw. str., for Shanghai.
 28, Sunda, British str., for Shanghai.
 28, Troop, British ship, for Portland (Or.)
 28, Plover, British gunboat, for Amoy.
 29, Independent, German str., for Canton.
 29, Chintung, Chinese str., for Canton.
 29, Doris, German str., for Canton.
 29, Kutsang, British str., for Calcutta.
 29, Tientsin, British str., for Canton.

29, Fausang, British str., for Swatow.
 30, Glenesk, British str., for Shanghai.
 30, Benmohr, British str., for Kobe.
 30, Kaisow, British str., for Shanghai.
 30, Formosa, British str., for Swatow.
 30, Fushun, Chinese str., for Shanghai.
 30, Propontis, British str., for Singapore.
 30, Tsinan, British str., for Australia.

July—

1, J. Christensen, Norw. str., for Saigon.
 1, Decima, German str., for Saigon.
 1, Empress of India, Brit. str., for V'couver.
 1, Canton, British str., for Swatow.
 1, Glenearn, British str., from Karatsu.
 1, Hinsang, British str., for Amoy.
 1, Lyeemoon, German str., for Shanghai.
 1, Victoria, Swedish str., for Swatow.
 1, Redpole, British gunboat, for Macao.

PASSENGER LIST.

ARRIVED.

Per *Oceana*, str., from Hamburg, &c.—Mrs. Schwalm, Messrs. Bertram, Rudow, and Weiff.
 Per *Empress of India*, str., from Vancouver, &c.—Mrs. A. J. David & Son, Capt. Greville, Lieut. Dawson, Lieut. Wood, Messrs. C. E. Gordon, J. M. Mussen, J. C. Peter, N. M. Pond, W. Doherty, A. Tuston, and J. Furrow.

Per *Caledonien*, str., for Hongkong from Shanghai—Messrs. J. A. Brandenburg, O. Struckmeyer, G. Mudge, and Howitz. From Yokohama—Mr. Hoppler. From Kobe—Messrs. Alvarez, Alvarez, Chang Li Chong, and da Silva, Mr. and Mrs. Tamura. For Saigon from Shanghai—Mr. Clotel. From Yokohama—Mrs. Raffray and 3 children, Mr. Raffray, Mrs. Verge, Messrs. Verge and Sarrazin. For Singapore from Kobe—Messrs. Tarie, Puyo, and Hoshemi. For Bombay from Shanghai—Mr. Nottebarum. For Port Said from Yokohama—Admiral Krieger. For Marseilles from Shanghai—Messrs. Lievre, Daniloff, Deacon, Romanet, Lazard (2), Mr. and Mrs. Gordon, Miss Gordon, Messrs. Jessen and Delisse. From Yokohama for Saigon—Mrs. Raffray and 3 children, Mrs. Verge, Messrs. Verge and Sarrazin. For Port Said—H.E. Admiral Krieger. For Marseilles—Messrs. Parloner, Rousset, and Goaim. From Kobe for Singapore—Messrs. Tarie, Puyo, and Hoshemi. For Marseilles—Messrs. Rion, Rossi, and Paulizac.

Per *Haitan*, str., from Coast Ports—Mr. J. McAlpine, and Mrs. J. Goulbourn.

Per *Lyeemoon*, str., from Chinkiang—Mrs. Jacob.

Per *Japan*, str., for Hongkong from Yokohama—Misses Johnston and Baker. From Kobe—Mrs. Rowe and child. From Foochow—Messrs. Goffe and Macgregor. From Yokohama for Ismailia—Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Foster. For London—Mr. Thomson.

Per *Sunda*, str., from London for Hongkong—Miss Vicker. For Shanghai—Miss Elliott. Mrs. Rose Harman. For Yokohama—Mr. and Mrs. Bunting and 4 children, Messrs. T. J. Thomson and E. L. Gauntlett.

Per *Hector*, str., from Shanghai, &c.—Messrs. Galbraith, and W. B. Lightburn.

Per *Formosa*, str., from Coast Ports—Messrs. I. K. Beli, and Bismarek.

Per *Pekin*, str., for Hongkong from Bombay—Lieut.-Col. H. Hay, Messrs. R. S. Philpott, Oomer Mooledina, Mooledina Peermahomed, S. N. Karanjia, and S. D. Ollia. From Penang—Messrs. W. E. Brown and servant, and H. Spens Black. From Singapore—Mr. Henderson. For Yokohama from London—Mr. Seel. From Brindisi—Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Fenollosa. From Colombo—Mr. A. Conley. From Singapore—Mr. St. T. St. George Carey. For Nagasaki from Singapore—Mrs. Omadsu. For Shanghai from Penang—Mr. Moosah.

Per *Wongkoi*, str., from Bangkok—Mr. Anstruther.

Per *Changsha*, str., from Australia—Mrs. Beaumont, Miss Martin, Messrs. Phelps, Morris, Drill, Currie, Bruce, Mills, Duff, Metz, Barnes, McKellar, and Etherington.

Per *Catherine Apear*, str., from Calcutta, &c.—Mrs. Schmidt and child, Messrs. Chea Mo, Cheong Chun, Sain Yan, Wong Kut, Choo Swee Man, Wong Fung Ting.

Per *Ancona*, str., from Yokohama—Mrs. and Miss Black, Mrs. S. G. Green, Miss Scott, Miss Reynolds, Miss Penruddock, General Black, Capt. Lovebird, Capt. Pritchard, Mr. and Mrs. Ritchie, Messrs. H. Jefferies, J. Barrett, and T. B. Blow.

Per *Tinan*, str., from Foochow—Messrs. W. Gettings, J. W. Beny, and Dodgson.

Per *Fooksang*, str., from Shanghai, &c.—123 Chinese.

Per *Kaiser-i-Hind*, str., from Shanghai for Hongkong—Messrs. Von Lucius, Vanderleach, D. S. Gubby, Fu Tai Yan, Tung Kee, and Wai. For London—Mr. A. J. Reeks.

Per *Preussen*, str., from Bremen—Messrs. A. Bianchi, Vogel, W. Lührs, Mrs. McInnes, Messrs. G. Menzi, G. F. C. Tobson, K. Koops, H. Meier, K. Schmidt, Scharff, G. Pappier, Quan, and V. Isobe.

Per *Victoria*, str., from Singapore.—520 Chinese.

DEPARTED.

Per *Lightning*, str., for Singapore—Mr. C. J. Demie, Mr. S. J. Perry, Mrs. Wong, Mr. Ho Wan Hing, Mr. Chan Wong Chi, Mrs. Kum Fung. For Penang—Mrs. Yeung Kwai.

Per *Caledonien*, str., from Hongkong for Singapore—Capt. H. F. Greville, Lieut. J. L. Wood. For Marseilles—Messrs. L. Hoisli, M. Kleinert, and E. H. Orchard. From Shanghai for Saigon—Mr. Clotel. For Bombay—Mr. Nottebarum. For Marseilles—Messrs. Lievre, Daniloff, Deacon, Romanet, Lazard (2), Mr. and Mrs. Gordon, Miss Gordon, Messrs. Jessen and Delisse. From Yokohama for Saigon—Mrs. Raffray and 3 children, Mrs. Verge, Messrs. Verge and Sarrazin. For Port Said—H.E. Admiral Krieger. For Marseilles—Messrs. Parloner, Rousset, and Goaim. From Kobe for Singapore—Messrs. Tarie, Puyo, and Hoshemi. For Marseilles—Messrs. Rion, Rossi, and Paulizac.

Per *Prinz Heinrich*, str., from Hongkong for Southampton—Mrs. J. Haines and baby, Capt. and Mrs. Motyer and child, Messrs. Wilds, Wigham, White, Cargill, F. Bruns, J. Forrest, Jelray, R. Davidson, J. Wilson, E. Grey, C. Feeke, E. Joseph, and M. Greaves. For Bremen—Messrs. H. Sandberg, J. Matthison, F. Schgern, and Engelbert Secker. For Antwerp—Messrs. P. Hansen and J. B. Verschure. For Genoa—Mr. A. Fester. For Colombo—Mrs. A. Kuntsbrunner. For Singapore—Mr. Broucher. From Shanghai for Bremen—Mrs. Brown and baby, Messrs. Weegmann and Aug. Andersen, Mr. and Mrs. Leigh. For London—Messrs. W. Owens, Halvie, and G. Monro Ababaster. For Genoa—Mr. A. von Spitz, His Ex. Admiral Hoffmann, Lieut. Deinling. From Foochow for Bremen—Mrs. Koosnelzoff and children. From Yokohama for Genoa—Mr. E. Kircher, Mr. and Mrs. Waltz. For Southampton—Mr. L. Looby. From Hyogo for Southampton—Mr. Wm. Peebles. From Nagasaki for Port Said—Mr. and Mrs. Klobukofsky and child. For Bremen—Mrs. E. Pfeil and 2 daughters. For Singapore—Mr. J. Stallberg.

Per *Hailong*, str., for Amoy—Mrs. Osnat San.

Per *China*, str., for Nagasaki—Mr. J. Graiff. For Yokohama—Mr. and Mrs. von Bulow and family, Messrs. P. H. Cruickshank, C. H. Nugent, T. S. Morrison, Harrison, Mrs. Morgan, Mr. and Mrs. Pigot, Mrs. Smith and daughter, Hon. W. O. Smith, and Dr. C. B. Wood. For San Francisco—Mr. Chang Shue Chong.

Per *Loksang*, str., for Shanghai—Mr. Bertram.

Per *Haitan*, str., for Amoy—Capt. Farrow, and Mr. Evans. For Foochow—Messrs. B. M. Koosnelzoff and L. Snidter.

Per *Germania*, str., for Singapore—Messrs. P. Happel and G. J. Smit.

Per *Japan*, str., from Hongkong for Singapore—Messrs. Chas. E. Gordon and G. Bowack. For London—Miss Caldwell. From Kobe for Singapore—Mrs. Rowe and child. From Yokohama for Ismailia—Mr. and Mrs. Foster. For London—Mr. W. J. Thomson.

Per *Hongkong*, str., for Haiphong—Messrs. Lazard, G. Lazard, and Pollard, Miss Rabelle.

Per *Gerda*, str., for Singapore—Mr. Hern.

Per *Pekin*, str., for Shanghai from Hongkong—Messrs. W. H. Brown, H. Spens Black, C. M. Firth, and F. Abrehart. From Colombo—Mr. A. Conley. From Penang—Mr. Moosah.

Per *Sunda*, str., for Yokohama from Hongkong—Mr. H. Lundbeck. From London—Mr. and Mrs. Bunting and 4 children, Messrs. T. J. Thomson and E. L. Gauntlett. For Shanghai from London—Miss Elliott, Mrs. Rose Harman.